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ABSTRACT

This yearbook covers the period from January 1975 to May 1976. It reviews the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources' (IUCN) conservation strategy for the coming years, important international conservation treaties, IUCN organizational reforms, and the financial report for 1975. Conservation discussions include tropical rain forests, marine conservation, and threatened animals and plants. The international agreements closely associated with IUCN activities are the Endangered Species Convention, the Polar Bear Agreement, the World Heritage Convention, and the Wetlands Convention. Appendices contain organizational material including membership lists, publications, budget information, and conferences and meetings. (MA)

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International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources

Yearbook 1975-76

SE 023 047

IUCN YEARBOOK 1975-76

Annual report of the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources for 1975 and for January-May 1976

Published by the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources with the financial assistance of Unesco and the World Wildlife Fund

Preface

This yearbook covers the period January 1975 to May 1976. The addition of the first five months of 1976 is to allow future yearbooks to run from June of one year to the following May when annual meetings of the Executive Board are normally held and when audited accounts for the previous year are ready. Thus the next yearbook will cover June 1976—May 1977. The adoption of this new 12-month reporting period will enable the annual report to the Board to be the same as that to the Union as a whole.

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Introduction

In the years to come the period reviewed in this report (January 1975 to May 1976) will probably be regarded as a landmark in the history of IUCN. The entry into force of no less than four important conservation treaties crowned years of hard work by the Union and its members. The agreement of a $1.5 million project with the United Nations Environment Programme—on top of increased support from World Wildlife Fund—greatly strengthened IUCN's capacity for work such as this. And organizational reforms and a new conservation strategy adopted by IUCN's 12th General Assembly brightened the prospects of that work being more economical, effective and precisely focused than ever before.

International agreements

IUCN is closely associated with all four of the international agreements that came into force during 1975 and early 1976. IUCN provided the first draft of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, which came into force on 1 July 1975. The Union also assisted at the Washington Conference in March 1973 which adopted the Convention. The Convention's entry into force is the fruit of years of lobbying by IUCN since it first proposed the treaty at the Union's eighth General Assembly, Nairobi, 1963, and (more recently) since UNEP took up the cudgels following the renewal of enthusiasm generated by the UN Conference on the Human Environment, Stockholm, 1972. It was appropriate, therefore, that the Executive Director of UNEP, who is responsible for the Convention's Secretariat, invited IUCN to provide the secretariat services, which it now does.

IUCN was intimately involved in the Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (World Heritage Convention), which came into force on 17 December 1975. Since 1968, when Russell E. Train (at the time a Member of the IUCN Executive Board, and President of the Conservation Foundation) first proposed the concept of a World Heritage Trust, IUCN has worked toward an international convention and fund for the protection of the world's heritage. During 1971-2 the IUCN draft convention, and a similar draft for protection of cultural sites prepared by UNESCO, were combined in a single document which was subsequently adopted in November 1972.

IUCN co-sponsored the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance, Especially as Waterfowl Habitat, which came into force on 21 December 1975. IUCN now provides the bureau for this Convention, maintaining the list of wetlands of international importance protected under it.

Lastly, the Agreement on Conservation of Polar Bears, which came into force on 26 May 1976, is very much an IUCN success story: it was drafted by the IUCN secretariat on the initiative of the polar bear specialist group of IUCN's Survival Service Commission. For more about all these international agreements, see page 17.

Other highlights

Other highlights of IUCN's work during this period were: the start of a major programme to conserve the world's threatened plants (page 14); the completion of the first stage of a three-continent appraisal of the tropical rain forests of the world (page 5); the promotion of ecological guidelines for development in tropical rain forests, arid and semi-arid lands, and islands (page 23); the establishment of principles on trade in sea turtles (page 13); and a major survey of two endangered species of the Sahel and Sahara, the addax and the oryx (page 11).

12th General Assembly

Almost inevitably, the period has been dominated by the 12th General Assembly, held at N'Sele, near Kinshasa, Zaire, 9-18 September 1975. Three hundred people from 67 countries came together at the presidential domain of N'Sele for the General Assembly, the 13th Technical Meeting (on conservation for decision-makers), and associated meetings. There they adopted organizational reforms and a new conservation strategy for the triennium 1976-1978 which promise to improve considerably IUCN's performance in the future.

The Assembly was gratifyingly democratic. The Programme and Budget Committee appointed by the General Assembly was able to incorporate the views of the membership through representations made directly and through two open fora. As a result, participants, especially those from developing countries, were able to ensure that full note was taken of the issues raised in interventions to the technical sessions. These and the open fora were invaluable in crystallizing ideas and helping to establish a consensus.

Of particular note was the contribution of the African participants, who took up President Mobutu Sese Seko's call—made in an inspiring inaugural address—for the integration of nature and culture, and emphasized the need for conservation to be placed firmly in the context of rural development. The sessions ended with agreement that not only should the gap between conservationists and decision-makers be closed, but also those between decision-makers and local people and conservationists and local people.

Full details of the General Assembly have been published in the *Proceedings* and only a few are repeated here: concerning organization, on page 24; and concerning the conservation strategy, below.

UNEP and WWF

IUCN's relations with the United Nations Environment Programme and the World Wildlife Fund are so important that they deserve special mention. In May 1975 IUCN signed a $1.5 million project with UNEP that has greatly strengthened IUCN's capacity for effective action, by enabling it to recruit staff (particularly from regions, such as South East Asia, where IUCN is increasingly active), convene meetings and hire consultants. World Wildlife Fund, too, has substantially increased its support for IUCN. WWF's concrete expressions of confidence in IUCN have been particularly welcome during this period—a period of acute financial difficulties, which persist.

To these two bodies, to UNESCO (which provides a regular subvention) and to all the other organizations and individuals that have supported IUCN, the Union is most grateful.

IUCN's conservation strategy, 1976-1978

IUCN's conservation strategy is determined every three years by the General Assembly and is guided in the intervening period by the Executive Board. The strategy approved by the 12th General Assembly in September 1975 is significantly different from earlier ones.

Until recently it has not been possible for IUCN to prepare a programme of action which is carefully planned and integrated or to generate projects according to such a plan. Activities have tended to be a collection of projects, often individually valuable but lacking the coherence and, therefore, the impact of a planned programme. In the past various attempts were made to remedy this but, largely because of lack of resources, these attempts were only partially successful.

During 1975 the first steps were taken to set up a planning team in the IUCN secretariat. This team was heavily involved in the triennial strategy document prepared and adopted at the 12th General Assembly.

The strategy differs from earlier ones in that it presents an orderly, phased progression of activities for the three years; it demonstrates how these are related to past work and sketches out how they should develop in the future. It also sets out some of the principles to guide the choice of priorities

and to assure effective operations. Activities are designed at a scale appropriate to the organization and thought practicable within the resources that are likely to be available. The objective of the strategy and the guiding principles are set out below.

Objective

IUCN's objective is the conservation of nature throughout the world, and its principal means of achieving this objective is to stimulate and assist action, particularly in developing countries, that will:

1. Protect areas containing representative or exceptional communities of plants and animals, and the habitats of threatened species; areas of special geological or physiographic interest; and samples of natural and cultural landscape of particular interest and value.

2. Ensure that all other areas are managed in such a way that species and varieties of plants and animals can persist in adequate numbers.

3. Ensure that critically endangered species of plants and animals do not become extinct.

4. Establish a framework of wise use which ensures that the potential of renewable natural resources is maintained for the present and future benefit of mankind.

To make the most effective use of its resources (organizational, scientific and financial), IUCN should:

1. Make the fullest possible use of voluntary effort, particularly of the membership and of the Commission;

2. Concentrate activity in the field in which it is expert;

3. Act as a catalyst, especially in the early stages of development, or when rapid action is required, as for example, in the preparation of Conventions;

4. Act as the international agent of national conservation bodies in providing technical assistance when this appears desirable;

5. Choose the method of operation that leads to the greatest possible economy of outlay;

6. Strike a balance between (a) working to a longterm, phased world conservation strategy; and (b) reacting quickly and flexibly to sudden opportunities and urgent problems. The close association with UNEP places IUCN in a strong position to do the former, and the special relation with the World Wildlife Fund and member organizations should enable it to do the latter.

Guiding principles

The guiding principles of IUCN's conservation strategy are:

1. Concentration. Past experience has shown that conservation effort has been most successful when it has been concentrated on a region (East Africa, Central America) or a topic (Operation Tiger in India, the Threatened Deer Programme).

2. Conservation at the national level. Although some problems (such as whaling and trade in endangered species) can be tackled only by international action, most successful conservation depends on a real commitment to conservation at the national level or by regional cooperation between nations.

3. Relation to development proposals. Programmes for conservation must be treated as an integral part of the plans for social and economic development in the regions or nations concerned, and efforts must be made to provide, on request, the conservation component of rural development and ecodevelopment programmes. When carrying out surveys and when planning and implementing projects, every effort should be made to involve the local people so that full account is taken of their needs, attitudes, perceptions, aspirations and knowledge; and to assist, wherever practicable, those communities with lifestyles in harmony with conservation objectives to continue them, if they so wish.

4. Attack on limiting factors. The problems facing conservation are quite different both in kind and degree in different parts of the world. The barriers to progress are equally varied: the lack of any concept of a nature conservation policy, or absence of laws, inadequate law enforcement, inappropriate administrative structure, no trained personnel, poor scientific survey and research, or lack of simple facilities and equipment. IUCN will therefore tend to concentrate on the factors which are barriers to progress in each country and region, because this is the most efficient and rapid way of getting results. Since a major barrier is set up by the rapid rates of population growth and urbanization, every practicable effort will be made to integrate conservation projects with attempted solutions to the problems caused by these phenomena.

5. Response to opportunities and emergencies. Knowledge of ecosystems is so imperfect, and new threats to species and habitats may arise so unexpectedly, that the Union must maintain a capability for quick response. It must also be responsive to new opportunities to further its basic programme. All such situations must be considered critically lest, in sum, they divert too large a share of the Union's resources from its planned endeavours.

6. Balance between urgency and practicability. In designing a conservation strategy there is often a conflict between the need for urgent action (for example, to save an endangered species or a unique area) and the chances of success. A balance must be struck.

7. Choice of themes. The correct choice of themes on which to concentrate is of great importance because the sequence of planning, development and follow-up takes several years. Proposals for the immediate future depend to a large extent on decisions already made by the General Assembly and Executive Board, and on existing commitments arising from these. There is greater flexibility from 1977 onwards. The choice of themes from among the many possible has been dictated largely by: (a) their importance for conservation; and (b) their feasibility and timeliness. One element to be considered under the latter head is the relation to UNEP priorities, for a conservation programme is more likely to succeed if it is part of a combined approach by a number of agencies.

The main elements of the strategy are set out in the Proceedings *of the 12th General Assembly. The following pages describe the programmes now being developed.*

The survival of the endangered monkey-eating eagle depends on the continuing existence of a large tract of tropical rain forest in Mount Apo National Park, Philippines. Four-fifths of the Park are about to be given over to logging and settlement.

Vollmar/WWF

Tropical rain forests

About 40% of the world's tropical rain forests have disappeared already, and the rest is being felled and burned at the rate of 11 million hectares a year—or more than 30,000 hectares a day, 20 hectares (49 acres) a minute. In Africa, more than half, and in India, Sri Lanka and Burma, almost two-thirds of the original rain forest cover is now gone. The richest lowland areas are the most vulnerable: the plant communities of South East Asia are the most species-rich in the world, but those of the Philippines and Malaysia are expected to have vanished completely within a decade.

In response to the crisis facing these uniquely valuable environments IUCN is developing a comprehensive programme. The programme is founded on a three-continent appraisal of the world's tropical rain forests, the first stage of which has been completed. The appraisal is part of IUCN's work for the World Wildlife Fund's two-year (1975 and 1976) tropical rain forest campaign, " Save the Jungle ".

WWF's campaign raised $801,459 in 1975. Some 15 projects in Ghana, Rwanda, Colombia, Costa Rica, Peru, Surinam, and Indonesia have been funded so far. IUCN carried out the scientific screening of these projects in addition to developing the programme as a whole.

Conservation review of world's tropical rain forests

The programme's most ambitious activity is the conservation review of the world's tropical rain forests. Conducted by Dr Tim Whitmore, its principal objectives are:

1. To prepare a description of the range of variation of tropical rain forests with maps showing the distribution of the various types.

2. To relate this description to the distribution of protected areas that at present afford effective protection.

3. To propose additional areas that may qualify for protection so as to ensure that the whole range of variation is protected.

Each of the three tropical rain forest regions—African, Indo-Malayan (Asia-Pacific), and American—is being reviewed separately. Within each review, a report is presented on each country.

The Asia-Pacific stage of the review has been completed. Dr Whitmore distinguishes 13 main types of tropical rain forest in the region and gives the occurrence of these types in each of the 16 countries covered. He describes the areas given effective protection and shows the extent to which they include the different rain forest types. Dr Whitmore then summarizes the problems requiring particularly urgent action.

The result is a comprehensive overview of the state of tropical rain forest conservation in Asia and the Pacific, including gaps and problems, and will enable IUCN to recommend the projects that are both most urgently needed and likely to be most effective.

Guides to sound development

Tropical rain forests were also the subject of two volumes of ecological guidelines for development published by IUCN in English and Spanish in early 1975. Their publication marked the beginning of a drive to persuade policy-makers in governments and aid agencies to ensure that development is consistent with the ecological conditions in which it occurs. This is especially important in tropical rain forest regions.

Marine conservation

The seas cover most of the surface of our planet, and include its least domesticated areas. Our ability to live in harmony with the creatures of the seas is a test of our capacity to live as one with our only planet. The activities described below lay the groundwork for what promises to be one of IUCN's more important programmes.

Critical marine habitats

The conservation of critical marine habitats is vital for the survival and productivity of food and commercial species as well as of rare and threatened ones.

Critical marine habitats are: the feeding, resting, breeding or nursery areas of marine animals; or major sources of nutrients for feeding areas elsewhere (for example, seagrass meadows and mangroves); or areas that are particularly rich in species (such as coral reefs) or highly productive (such as estuaries) or of special scientific interest (such as ocean trenches).

The conservation of critical marine habitats is essential for the survival and productivity of food and commercial species as well as of rare and threatened ones. Critical habitats are also important for research and monitoring—for example, as controls against which changes to similar areas may be measured—and as sources of raw materials for the pharmaceutical and other industries.

These important areas are under heavy pressure. Many coral reefs, seagrass beds, mangroves, saltmarshes and estuaries are being damaged or destroyed: by dredging, dumping, "reclamation", quarrying, and poisoning by industrial wastes. Even the deepest, most remote parts of the seas—the unique ocean trenches—are not immune from degradation.

IUCN therefore regards the protection of critical marine habitats within a global network of marine parks and reserves as a high priority. The function of the critical marine habitats project, which began in 1974 under the direction of Dr Carleton Ray, has been to lay the foundations for this major effort.

Surveys and appraisals

During 1975, six surveys and appraisals were carried out and four working documents prepared under the project. In addition, two meetings were co-sponsored.

Dr Rupert Ormond conducted a reconnaissance of the Red Sea in February 1975, Mr Erik Carp surveyed parts of the Persian Gulf during February-March 1975, and between February and December 1975 Mr Rod Salm carried out a major survey of existing and potential marine parks and reserves along the coasts of Sri Lanka, Western India, Pakistan and nearby island systems.

The results of the first two surveys and the preliminary findings of the Salm survey were presented at the Tehran regional meeting on the promotion of the establishment of marine parks and reserves in the northern Indian Ocean including the Red Sea and Persian Gulf (see page 7).

In addition to the work in the Indian Ocean, members of the critical marine habitats team conducted short surveys in Bermuda, San Salvador, Grand Cayman, Miyake-jima (Japan), and some islands of the Seychelles. Dr. Arthur Lyon Dahl made an appraisal of the state of marine conservation in the South Pacific; and from January to September 1975, Dr. Hédia Baccar surveyed the Mediterranean. All of these surveys have provided the information necessary for detailed planning of IUCN's marine conservation programme.

Not the least important products of the year's work by Dr Ray and his team were four working documents providing basic information on the conservation of critical marine habitats. *Critical marine habitats: definition, description, criteria and guidelines for identification and management*, by Dr Ray himself, reviews the different kinds of critical marine habitat, discusses the problems of their conservation, provides a method for their description in computer-compatible formats, and gives guidelines for selecting and managing areas for parks and reserves. The Government of New Zealand is one of a number of governments now using the document as a basic tool in planning its system of marine parks and reserves.

The three other documents prepared are: a coded list of personnel potentially available for task forces or other activities devoted to marine conservation; an annotated bibliography of books and articles on marine conservation; and a tabular list of established, proposed and potential marine parks and reserves, forming the basis of a global inventory consisting of detailed computer-compatible descriptions. The three documents are drafts only and are not available for general distribution.

These four documents were used as discussion papers at a meeting on critical marine habitats, attended by representatives of IUCN's Commissions. The meeting, which was held at IUCN's headquarters in Morges on 10 May 1976, established the framework and objectives of IUCN's marine programme.

Thus the work of the critical marine habitats projects during 1975 and early 1976 has been exclusively that of information gathering, both in the field and in the library. So it will be for the rest of 1976. But the information has been essential for the careful planning of what is expected to be from 1977 onwards a programme of effective action.

Marine parks: Tehran and Tokyo meetings

Recent years have seen a surge of interest in the concept of marine parks. Awareness is growing of their contribution to the health of the seas — and with it the health of man. Stimulated by two world conferences and several regional meetings, marine parks now exist in a number of areas. A third international conference in Tokyo preceded by a regional meeting in Tehran took place in 1975. Both were co-sponsored by IUCN.

Tehran

The regional meeting in Tehran in March 1975 covered the North Indian Ocean, the Red Sea and the Persian Gulf. It was convened and sponsored by the Government of Iran and IUCN with the co-sponsorship of UNESCO and the support of UNEP and the World Wildlife Fund. Ten states were represented: Bahrain, Ethiopia, Egypt, Iran, Kenya, Kuwait, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Somalia and Sudan.

Under the chairmanship of Dr Carleton Ray, IUCN's consultant on critical marine habitats, specific plans emerged for the Persian Gulf, the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden, and the northwest Indian Ocean. In its Recommendations the group stressed the scientific, social and economic need for a coordinated system of regional and national marine parks and urgently pressed for surveys to be carried out.

The Recommendations also called for technical and financial assistance to Governments wishing to carry out marine programmes and emphasized the need to promote public awareness.

The meeting was given high prominence by the Iranian Government and press, and was inaugurated by Mr Eskandar Firouz, Director of the Iran Department of the Environment and a member of IUCN's Executive Board.

Tokyo

With a network of no less than 39 marine parks and 7 more proposed, Japan was eminently suited to host the international conference in Tokyo in May 1975. Co-sponsored by the Marine Parks Centre of Japan and IUCN, the conference was further supported by the National Parks Association of Japan, the Environment Agency of Japan and the World Wildlife Fund. UNEP generously provided financial assistance to allow for the participation of representatives from 13 developing countries.

In total, 33 nations were represented and the Conference unanimously adopted the Recommendations relating to the planning and management of marine parks and the conservation of critical marine habitats.

The world's first!

One highlight of the Tokyo meeting was the gift of Manuae by the Government and people of the Cook Islands to "world science and for the benefit of mankind". This first of the Cook Islands to have been discovered by the Polynesians and the first to have been rediscovered by Captain Cook had thus earned another first. It had become the first World Marine Park.

Tokyo Recommendations: a summary

Establishing marine parks: the difficulties. International bodies and Governments of developed countries should give all support to developing countries, where there is a great need for more marine parks and where efforts to establish them are too often thwarted by official apathy, public unawareness, inadequate resources and lack of expertise. IUCN should establish a register of relevant information and a roster of available experts.

Surveys and identifying prospective parks. IUCN (together with UNEP, UNESCO, FAO and the World Wildlife Fund) should undertake appropriate surveys and develop a co-ordinated strategy to help countries with problems in identifying prospective parks.

Critical marine habitats. IUCN should establish a working group on critical marine habitats. Task forces within this group should be active in conducting workshops, implementing surveys and accumulating a data bank.

UN List of National Parks. A stimulus to action is provided by the UN List of National Parks and Equivalent Reserves. Inclusion in the List (and the proposed World Directory) should be the goal. IUCN should seek experts to assess and assist.

World parks. As a result of the generous action of the Government of the Cook Islands in declaring Manuae a World Marine Park, IUCN should ascertain the legal implications and the potential benefits to science and conservation of this new category of reserve.

Co-ordination with Government departments. Marine parks encompass, by definition, land and sea. In many countries this poses problems of divided responsibility. Governments should assess administrative arrangements and ensure that marine park policies are co-ordinated.

Management training. Institutions with training programmes for parks' personnel should give greater emphasis to marine management.

The danger of tourism. Governments should ensure that marine resources are not endangered by leisure pursuits, and in particular that fragile coastlines are banned to tourists unless protective control can be guaranteed.

Public awareness. IUCN in concert with UNEP, UNESCO, FAO and the World Wildlife Fund should actively assist in stimulating public awareness—notably through films adapted to a world audience.

Need for an international body. Any initiative taken to establish a non-governmental but international organization exclusively concerned with promoting the value of marine parks should be warmly encouraged.

The threat to the Wadden Sea

IUCN has submitted a draft Convention on the Conservation of the Wadden Sea to the three Governments chiefly concerned: the Federal Republic of Germany, Denmark, and the Netherlands. All have expressed interest in cooperating and the Netherlands hopes in due course to convene an international meeting to conclude a treaty based on the IUCN draft. IUCN has been asked to collaborate in the work involved.

The Wadden Sea is a striking instance of the bio-political interdependence of marine resources. This 10,000 sq km wetland is vital to all nations who fish the North Sea — and to very many species of birds and plants. But its resources are under heavy attack.

Experts' corroboration

The IUCN initiative was highlighted by a subsequent conference of Wadden Sea experts in November 1975. They pointed out that the health of the Sea's unique biological structure was now seriously at risk — and with it the whole productivity of the region.

Fish, birds, plants

Virtually 100% of North Sea herrings, 80% of North Sea plaice, over 50% of North Sea sole and brown shrimps, start life in the Wadden Sea. It is a vital North Sea nursery.

Some 5 million birds feed, shelter, breed or winter there. On occasions almost the entire north west European populations of shelduck, barnacle goose, oystercatcher, turnstone, curlew, bartailed godwit, redshank, dunlin and avocet will be gathered there at one time.

Plants, too, flourish there. The Dutch Wadden Islands contain a far richer variety of species than do comparable areas of the mainland.

Pollution, development, tourism

Clearly the arch-enemy is pollution and the chief culprit probably the Rhine — or rather the toxic wastes emptied into it by industry (mostly West German but also French and even Swiss) on both banks and along its entire length. The high death-rate among sandwich terns, eider ducks and even seals in the western Wadden Sea is one gruesome measure of the devastation being caused.

The Elbe, too, carries a heavy load of sewage and industrial wastes, especially from Hamburg. Land reclamation for industrial purposes is a further hazard. As also is the tourist boom — in terms both of sheer numbers as well as the mushrooming development that goes with it.

Curlews at high tide, Wadden Sea, Netherlands *Mulder/WWF*

Threatened animals

If threatened species are to survive, long-term measures (such as habitat protection and setting up reserves) must often be linked with short-term rescue operations. IUCN has been active on very many of the threatened species' fronts. The following will serve as examples.

Cats: tigers, cheetahs, leopards

IUCN has joined with the World Wildlife Fund in a massive campaign to save the tiger, principally in India where the Government has pledged major counterpart funding, but also in Nepal, Indonesia, Bangladesh, Thailand and Turkey. Recent reports indicate that in parts of India tiger populations are now recovering. (For details see *Project Tiger*, page 10.)

An extensive field survey has shown that in Africa, South of the Sahara, the leopard and — even more so — the cheetah are seriously threatened. In the case of the cheetah crash action is essential. Numbers are dangerously low and continuing to fall. The leopard, whilst clearly endangered, seems to have adapted better than most large mammals to man's encroachment on its territory. But illegal hunting is still excessive.

Primates

Several projects are under way. Action plans are focused on the protection of habitats, in particular the Cameroon rain forest. Among species the anthropoids are being given priority. Strong representations have been made to restrict the capture of wild primates for purposes of medical research. Research needs must be balanced by conservation needs, and whenever possible other species which are not on the "threatened list" should be used.

Wolves

A campaign to improve the public image of the wolf and to develop an understanding of the wolf among scientists and wildlife managers has been carried out. Visits were made to confer with local agencies and scientists, culminating in a meeting on the conservation of the wolf in Europe. The resulting Manifesto embodying a Declaration of Principles and a set of Conservation Recommendations was ratified by the Executive Board.

Deer

A major sub-programme has been organized on threatened deer which comprise almost one-tenth of the endangered species in the mammal *Red Data Book*. The immediate objective is to ensure the survival of 30 species and subspecies through improved management; the long-term objective is to restore the protected status of these deer in the wild. Initial efforts were confined to Asia, where most of the threatened species live. The work has now been extended to Latin America.

Addax and Oryx

The addax and the scimitar-horned orynx live in the Sahara and Sahelian zones. A survey of these regions has shown that both species are under very grave threat. A full report is given on page 11.

Marine mammals: whales, porpoises, dolphins, sirenia, seals

IUCN has pressed for a 10-year moratorium on whaling in conjunction with a 10-year global research programme on cetaceans. (For IUCN policy on whaling, see page 11.) The status of porpoises, dolphins, sirenia and seals has been reviewed. Monk seals and fur seals have received action priority.

Reptiles: marine turtles, crocodiles

All species of marine turtles are threatened by massive and growing trade. A Statement of Principles and Recommendations relating to this trade has therefore been drawn up and endorsed by the Executive Board. (For details see page 13.) Crocodiles have also been a cause of concern. The entire order of Crocodylia is seriously threatened and tighter controls are required.

Project Tiger

Project Tiger, the name given to India's save-the-tiger campaign, is now in full swing. The tiger (including its habitat and prey species) is the focus of the nation's conservation efforts. In charge is the Indian Cabinet Minister, Dr Karan Singh, who visited Morges in May 1976 to discuss the progress of his Government's 6-year plan which was launched in April 1973. The Government has allocated $4.5 million to the plan and the World Wildlife Fund has pledged $1 million from its international campaign, *Operation Tiger*.**

Nine adequately staffed reserves have been declared in nine different Indian States in areas which (for the most part) have long been wildlife sanctuaries. There are a further 125 smaller sanctuaries where the tiger is protected, while under the Wildlife Protection Act of 1972 hunting is everywhere banned — although Nagaland has still not accepted the Act.

Tiger numbers increase

Work in the reserves has included the shifting of villages to land outside in order to allow wild ungulates, the main prey species of tiger, to recolonize the vacated meadows. The tiger population in the reserves is reported to have increased and programmes are now being established to monitor trends in animal numbers and in recovery of vegetation. However the reserves contain only about 15% of the 1800 tigers which were counted in the 1972 country-wide census. An overall assessment of success awaits the next national census.

In March/April 1976 an IUCN/WWF team consisting of Dr Holloway, Professor Leyhausen and M. K. Ranjitsinh carried out a mid-term study. The subsequent report expressed appreciation of a number of outstanding successes achieved by the Project and made a series of detailed recommendations for consolidating and reinforcing the measures taken.

** The theatre of operations includes India, Nepal, Indonesia, Bangladesh, Thailand and Turkey.

Bengal tiger, Kanha National Park, India *Ghorpade/WWF*

Addax and oryx: prospects bleak

The traditional home of the addax and scimitar-horned oryx is the Sahara and the Sahel, sparsing the countries of Chad, Mauritania, Mali, Niger and Sudan. It is a region where there has been little to mark the passing of the centuries — until recently. Now the pattern of nomadic life is altering and oil and mining interests have moved in.

In 1975 an IUCN survey, supported by UNEP and the World Wildlife Fund, was mounted to discover the impact of these changes on addax and oryx (and related species such as dama gazelle and dorcas gazelle). In January 1976 came the findings. Chad supplies the only ray of hope in an otherwise bleak and even catastrophic picture.

No Addax and no oryx was seen in Sudan. Probably the populations have been wiped out as neither has been reported for some years. An extensive aerial search revealed only a few dorcas gazelles and one dama gazelle. In Niger the oryx is declining while in Mauritania it has virtually disappeared — as has the dama gazelle. Addax are locally common near the Mauritania-Mali border. In Chad there are about 2500 addax and 5000 oryx. But their range is limited.

Motorised shoots

The main threat to the desert wildlife of the region comes from military personnel and employees of oil and mining companies whose motorised shoots are backed by sophisticated weaponry. On these expeditions the protection of the law does little to enhance an animal's life prospects.

But a growing subsidiary threat to both addax and oryx now comes from territorial competition with nomadic people whose northern range has been extended by the sinking of deep concrete wells.

Reserves not enough

Both the nomads and the desert wildlife have rights to life. But if they are to enjoy these rights, the land they both share must be able to sustain them. That this will require more radical reforms than just the setting up of reserves — important though that is — has been fully recognised in the post-survey recommendations.

At present the only properly guarded reserve with sizeable numbers of addax and oryx is the enormous (48,900 sq km) Ouadi Rimé-Ouadi Achim Faunal Reserve in Chad.

Overall the situation is grim. In many regions the addax and oryx are already extinct; in other regions they are probably beyond saving. If these species are to survive, urgent action is essential.

IUCN policy on whaling

IUCN has since 1973 pressed for a 10-year moratorium on all commercial whaling. The views expressed by the Survival Service Commission and members of the Whale Specialist Group confirmed the Executive Board in their belief that no change of policy was called for as a result of any actions taken by the International Whaling Commission at its meeting in June 1974. For reasons which are summarized below IUCN remains committed to a 10-year moratorium along with a 10-year global research programme on cetaceans.

Ineffective control

Whaling is still not under unitary control. Nearly 10% of world whaling is carried out by states which are not members of the IWC. And even those that are may continue to permit their nationals (individually and through companies) to engage in whaling operations under the protection of other flags.

Excessive exploitation

The IWC is permitting the intensive hunting of certain stocks, in particular the Antarctic minke whale, which had hitherto been little exploited because of its lesser size and value. High quota levels have been set by the IWC to ensure present profitability without regard to the future and despite the current lack of information on which to base any quota.

The questionable validity of MSY

IWC quotas are supposedly governed by the concept of MSY (maximum sustainable yield). However the validity of MSY as a central objective of fish and wildlife management is currently a subject of profound criticism among biologists. At best it gives guidance as to a level below which the stock should not in any circumstances be depressed.

Insufficient data

Bearing in mind the increased efficiency of whaling methods, existing data on whale stocks and the recovery rates of protected species are as yet insufficient to formulate a sustainable whaling policy. At the same time there is strong evidence that the present scale of operations is excessive.

Threat to whales' food supply

The recovery of depleted whale stocks is being further hampered by the increased take of fish — the Antarctic krill, for instance — on which the whale depends for food. Even the sperm whale may be affected by the growth of offshore fisheries for squid.

Research programme

The 10-year research programme is an integral part of the moratorium policy. The whole world has a stake in the future of the cetaceans. The research funding should therefore be sought internationally. But the highest contributions should be expected from those nations with the highest whaling profits.

This policy statement was approved by the 12th General Assembly. It was also circulated to other relevant organizations, particularly those, such as FAO and UNEP, whose concern is global.

Whale Group: research priorities

It is essential that threatened whale populations should figure prominently in the proposed research programme. The Whale Group of IUCN's Survival Service Commission has therefore compiled a list of species (and habitats) on which research should be concentrated.

Large cetaceans

More information is required on the following stocks, which are listed here in order of priority, by hemispheres:

Northern hemisphere

gray whales *(Eschrichtius robustus)* in Asian waters; black right whales *(Eubalaena glacialis)* in eastern North Atlantic;
Greenland right whales *(Balaena mysticetus)* in eastern North Atlantic;
black right whales in eastern North Pacific;
humpback whales *(Megaptera novaeangliae)* in all oceans.

Southern hemisphere

humpback whales in all oceans;
black right whales in all oceans;
blue whales *(Balaenoptera musculus)* in all oceans.

Small cetaceans

Studies need to be initiated or continued on the following species or stocks:

First priority group (species considered at risk throughout their entire range)

Indus dolphin *(Platanista indi)*;
Dall's porpoise *(Phocoenoides dalli)*;
northern bottlenose whale *(Hyperoodon ampullatus)*.

Second priority group (species considered at risk in part of their range)

minke whales *(Balaenoptera acutorostrata)* in Northwest Pacific and North Atlantic;
spotted dolphins *(Stenella cf attenuata)* in eastern tropical Pacific;
spinner dolphins *(Stenella longirostris)* in the Pacific tuna fishery;
common dolphins *(Delphinus delphis)* in the Black Sea and the tuna fishery areas of eastern tropical Pacific;
common porpoise *(Phocoena phocoena)* in the Baltic and Black Seas and off west coast of Greenland;
long-finned pilot whales *(Globicephala melaena)* in Newfoundland waters;
white whales *(Delphinapterus leucas)* in certain areas.

Green turtles mating, Sarawak

Sea turtles: trading principles

The extreme threat posed to the survival of sea turtles by excessive trade resulted in the Survival Service Commission (Marine Turtle Group) drawing up a list of Principles and Recommendations. These were modified, expanded and published as a revised document by the Conservation Monitoring Centre in May 1975. An accompanying statement declared that in the opinion of IUCN the commercial exploitation of any size was at present conforming with the Principles and Recommendations. IUCN was very willing to give advice to interested parties.

The Principles: in summary

Although prepared with special reference to green turtles (Chelonia), the Principles apply equally to the other 6 species of marine turtles. All are threatened.

Three major threats

With growing international commerce, the trade in meat, hides, eggs and souvenirs is one major threat to turtle populations. Trade should be confined to those peoples traditionally dependent on turtle products — and then only where it can be shown that the local turtle populations can withstand it. All forms of surreptitious trade should cease.

Unintended but massive killings ("incidental catch") in the trawl nets are another major threat. Nets should be designed to avert this and funding priority be given to the required research. A third major threat is habitat destruction and disturbance.

Farming and ranching

There is a distinction between turtle farming and turtle ranching. A farm implies complete domestication of wild stocks; a ranch — operations on wild turtles kept to varying degrees of captivity. Farms should be prohibited as a means of replacing wild turtles in traditional markets and elsewhere. So too are ranches which can be shown not to lessen wild turtle populations. But neither farms nor ranches should seek to expand markets in ways that could result in increased take of wild turtles.

Publicity

Pamphlets to promote the application of these principles should be prepared and the requisite funds provided.

Threatened plants

Plants no less than animals are today under grave threat. Conservative estimates put the number of threatened plant species at a staggering 20,000. And every year more and more are being lost for all time. Aesthetic considerations apart, this loss is one which mankind can ill afford. Laboratory research has to date been minimal. Yet from it have come new drugs and improved crops. Future research will assuredly reap rich rewards for both medicine and agriculture (health and food) — given that the present wholesale destruction is halted.

Keenly aware of this situation, IUCN's Threatened Plants Committee has greatly expanded its work. A secretariat has been established at the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, under the direction of Mr Grenville Lucas and a 3-fold programme has been embarked on.

The first requirement is a global index of threatened plants, built up region by region. Action projects will follow. At the same time public awareness will be aroused. An illustrated threatened plants' book aimed at a wide audience is being prepared. At present no such book exists.

Regional groups

To assist in this work, botanists, horticulturists, ecologists and other experts are being asked to form regional groups. Their task is to compile the indexes of threatened plants and centres of endemism, to document adverse changes and to make recommendations at government level. They may also be involved in protection and rescue operations.

So far four of these regional groups have been formed: North America, the Middle East (including North Africa), Europe, Africa. There are also direct communications with the USSR and with Latin America. All four groups have made good progress. Indeed the North American group, with the help of the Smithsonian Institution, has already produced a fully revised and up-to-date index. And the European index is nearing completion.

Specialist panels

Certain plants present particular problems. These will be handled by small panels of specialists. Two have already been set up (palms and tree ferns) and a third (orchids) is being formed. Some of these panels will have a taxonomic basis, but normally they will deal with more comprehensive ecological categories.

Regional programmes

IUCN's conservation strategy will increasingly be implemented through regional programmes. Accordingly regional desks are being established in the secretariat to cover Asia, Africa and Latin America. Regional programmes are to be developed for South East Asia, the South Pacific, East Africa, and West and Central Africa. Preparatory work is beginning for a Latin American programme.

The South East Asian and South Pacific programmes are described below. The East African programme began in 1974 with the Regional Meeting on a Coordinated System of National Parks and Reserves in Eastern Africa, held at Seronera Lodge, Serengeti National Park, in October of that year. Follow-up activities and identification of projects is scheduled for 1976. The West and Central African programme is to begin with a survey and appraisal, which unfortunately has been delayed by a serious accident to the consultant.

South East Asia

With the appointment of a full-time officer in November 1975 the South East Asia programme is now properly under way. The conservation needs of the region are of outstanding urgency. The tropical rain forests, extraordinarily rich in endemic plants and animals, are being destroyed at a rate which will see their virtual disappearance within the next decade.

The first task has been to get a detailed country-by-country appraisal of the situation. Accordingly two IUCN consultants have been undertaking a survey of the whole region: Burma, Thailand. Laos, Malaysia, Indonesia, Papua New Guinea, Philippines. Their brief is to assess the effectiveness of existing national parks and to make recommendations in terms of action projects for each country. Governments, IUCN Commission members and member organizations have all cooperated, while Survival International and the Committee for Indigenous Peoples will advise on some of the development implications.

The surveys are almost complete. Full reports are not yet to hand, but advanced summaries show clearly the overall shape of action required. In nearly all countries of the region present reserves are quite insufficient while protective measures are wholly inadequate. Logging and human settlements are not confined to forests outside the reserves. Within them both are commonplace.

However the creation of more reserves which are fully staffed and properly protected, though a necessary first step, will not be sufficient. The problem goes deeper. Massive population growth and the developed world's insatiable demand for the chief natural resource of the region, the timber of its forests, will destroy any conservation programme which leaves these factors out of account.

South Pacific: a fruitful conference

The South Pacific has seen some useful action. IUCN submitted to the Governments concerned a draft Convention on conservation in the region. This sparked a conference, sponsored by New Zealand and IUCN (through its South Pacific Commission), which took place in Wellington from 19-27 February, 1975. It was attended by 60 decision-makers and specialists from the countries, states and territories of the South Pacific.

National parks were one main topic of debate. Another concerned the need for much closer cooperation between governments on conservation issues. A third centred on the importance of ensuring that all conservation and development projects give full play to traditional customs and skills.

Regional cooperation

The conference bore fruit. It was agreed that the South Pacific would benefit from a coordinated system of parks and reserves (particularly marine reserves). As a necessary first step IUCN was asked to undertake a survey of ecosystems in the region. This it is now doing — in conjunction with the South Pacific Commission and with the support of UNEP and the governments concerned. At the same time Australia and New Zealand offered technical help in setting up and operating parks, and have instituted training courses for national park personnel. These are open to all who live in the region.

Critical marine habitats

It was also agreed that an ongoing project supported by WWF and directed by Professor Carleton Ray should in 1976 concentrate on the South Pacific. The project concerns critical marine habitats and the proper management of marine parks.

Ecodevelopment

Central to IUCN philosophy (and given fresh impetus by the 12th General Assembly) is the insistence that development, far from being the enemy of conservation, can and must go hand in hand with it. Such development — or ecodevelopment — harnesses local traditions and skills to the workings of nature. Since few peoples in the world still live in such close harmany with nature as the south sea islanders — or have kept alien cultures so successfully at bay — ecodevelopment is peculiarly relevant to the South Pacific. Recognising this fact the Conference laid great stress on it. It is therefore to be woven into the structure of the whole South Pacific Programme.

Conference Recommendations: a summary

Maintaining local traditions: public awareness. Conservation should be emphasized in the context of maintaining (and where necessary reviving) traditional arts, crafts and practices, particularly those which are intrinsic to the planning and operation of national parks and reserves.

Safeguarding land ownership. Governments should ensure that whenever a national park is established, land-ownership rights — and such rights as do not conflict with the purposes of the park — are retained.

Local involvement. Plans for establishing parks and reserves should be developed in consultation and agreement with the indigenous people. And in managing the parks, their involvement, and the involvement of peoples in the surrounding area, should be sought. At the same time the rights and wishes of isolated indigenous cultures should be observed.

Cultural heritage. Sites of spiritual, archaeological, historical and cultural significance should be protected and pride in this heritage should be fostered.

World parks. Since marine ecosystems require the cooperation of all nations to be fully effective, the Governments of the region should examine the possibility of establishing one or more world parks in the South Pacific.

Marine national parks. For marine national parks and reserves to give proper protection to the ecosystems within them requires that pollution of the surrounding area be kept to a minimum. Governments should therefore take immediate appropriate action.

Survey of area. A prerequisite to the setting up of national parks whether on land or sea is a full survey of existing ecosystems and their state of health. Such a survey should be undertaken and the results reviewed at a later Regional Symposium on Conservation of Nature (Western Samoa, June 1976).

Endangered Species. The South Pacific contains large numbers of endangered species. In particular, 31 species and sub-species of endangered birds are endemic to single countries within the region: Cook Islands, Fiji, French Polynesia, Nauru, New Caledonia, Papua New Guinea, Pitcairn Islands, Tonga, Western Samoa and Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. These governments should take urgent measures to safeguard the endangered birds that are endemic to their territory.

Adequate maps. International programmes of conservation require adequate maps. The South Pacific Commission should ensure that these are available throughout the region.

Illegal fishing. Fishing within territorial waters by foreign vessels is on the increase. Since many countries in the South Pacific are greatly dependent — sometimes for their very survival — on their off-shore fisheries, all Governments in the region should take all appropriate common action to stop this illegal fishing.

Responsibility for environmental damage. All development projects should be so conducted as to minimize environmental damage; and developers should meet the cost of repairing any damage caused.

Responsibilities of extra-regional States. States or countries outside the region which have or administer territories within it should be made fully aware of the recommendations of the Conference and urged to put them into effect.

Technical cooperation. Some countries in the region lack the resources and expertise to carry out on their own the recommendations of the Conference. The Governments of Australia and New Zealand are willing to provide technical assistance, as also are UNEP acting with IUCN and the South Pacific Commission. Requests for assistance should therefore be directed to one or other of these sources.

Financial assistance. It has been suggested that developed nations should make available an amount equal to 1% of their domestic conservation expenditure towards funding conservation projects in underdeveloped areas. Since all mankind will benefit from proper conservation policies in the South Pacific, Governments in the region should request financial aid for conservation projects from developed nations. Both recipient and donor Governments should give such requests high priority.

Future conferences. The Second Conference in this series should take place in 1979.

International agreements

Animals, birds and fish pay scant regard to national boundaries. A great many conservation problems are therefore beyond the power of any one country to solve unilaterally. The problems are international and must be tackled internationally. IUCN has accordingly been energetic in its efforts to get Governments to act in concert. These efforts have borne fruit, as is shown by the number of international conventions and agreements for which IUCN was at least partly, and often largely, responsible. Under this heading and reported on below are the following: Endangered Species Convention; Wetlands Convention; World Heritage Convention; Polar Bear Agreement; and also the Wadden Sea Convention—see page 8, and the South Pacific Convention—see page 16. All except the last two of these are now in force.

In addition, following a request from the Federal Republic of Germany, IUCN has drafted a Convention on the Protection of Migratory Species of Wild Fauna. A meeting of scientific experts and participants from interested countries will be held in Bonn in July 1976 to discuss the draft. A conference to adopt the Convention is expected to follow in 1977.

Endangered Species Convention

On 2 April 1975 Uruguay became the tenth State to adhere to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora. Ninety days later, on 1 July 1975, the Convention came into force. By this time ratifications had risen to 15. By the following May the number was 26.

The Convention, for which IUCN did a great deal of the spade work, was adopted in 1973 at a conference of 80 nations in Washington, D.C. The Convention effectively bans international trade in endangered animals and plants and strictly regulates trade in species that might become endangered.

Controls on trade

The Convention operates by way of a two-list system. In the first list, Appendix I, go all species which, on the totality of evidence, are under threat of extinction. Most of these species are in one or other volume of the IUCN *Red Data Book*. In the second list, Appendix II, go all species which, though not under immediate threat, are considered vulnerable and in need of some protection. Those adhering to the Convention undertake in effect to ban imports and exports of all species—and all derivative parts and products of all species—listed in Appendix I. They also undertake to ensure that only tightly controlled, licensed trade is permitted in species listed in Appendix II.

As pressure on wild life grows, the lists lengthen. Among the better known species in Appendix I are the majority of wild cats, the gorilla and orang utan, the Asian elephant and five of the great whales. The Convention will already have helped to improve the survival prospects of these animals and of many other fauna and flora. And it will of course grow in strength as the Parties to it grow in number.

IUCN's secretariat functions

IUCN provided the first draft of the Endangered Species Convention and also assisted at the Washington Conference in March 1973 which adopted the Convention. It was appropriate therefore that the Executive Director of UNEP, who is responsible for the Convention's Secretariat, invited IUCN to provide the secretariat services, which it continues to do. The first Conference of the Parties is scheduled for November 1976 in Bern, Switzerland.

08 21

Polar Bear Agreement: a success story

The Agreement on Conservation of Polar Bears which came into force in May 1976 can justifiably be regarded as an IUCN success story. It was drafted by the IUCN secretariat on the initiative of the Polar Bear Specialist Group of IUCN's Survival Service Commission. This group has become the forum in which scientists from Norway, Canada, the USSR (the three Parties to the Agreement), Denmark and the USA (signatories but not yet Parties) exchange their research ideas and data on polar bears.

Since its formation in 1968, the group has recommended protection and other conservation measures whose adoption quickly and substantially reduced the numbers of polar bears killed for furs, trophies and sport. The present Agreement follows logically from these measures.

Each party to the Agreement has undertaken to protect the ecosystems of which polar bears are a part, " with special attention to habitat components such as denning and feeding sites and migration patterns ".

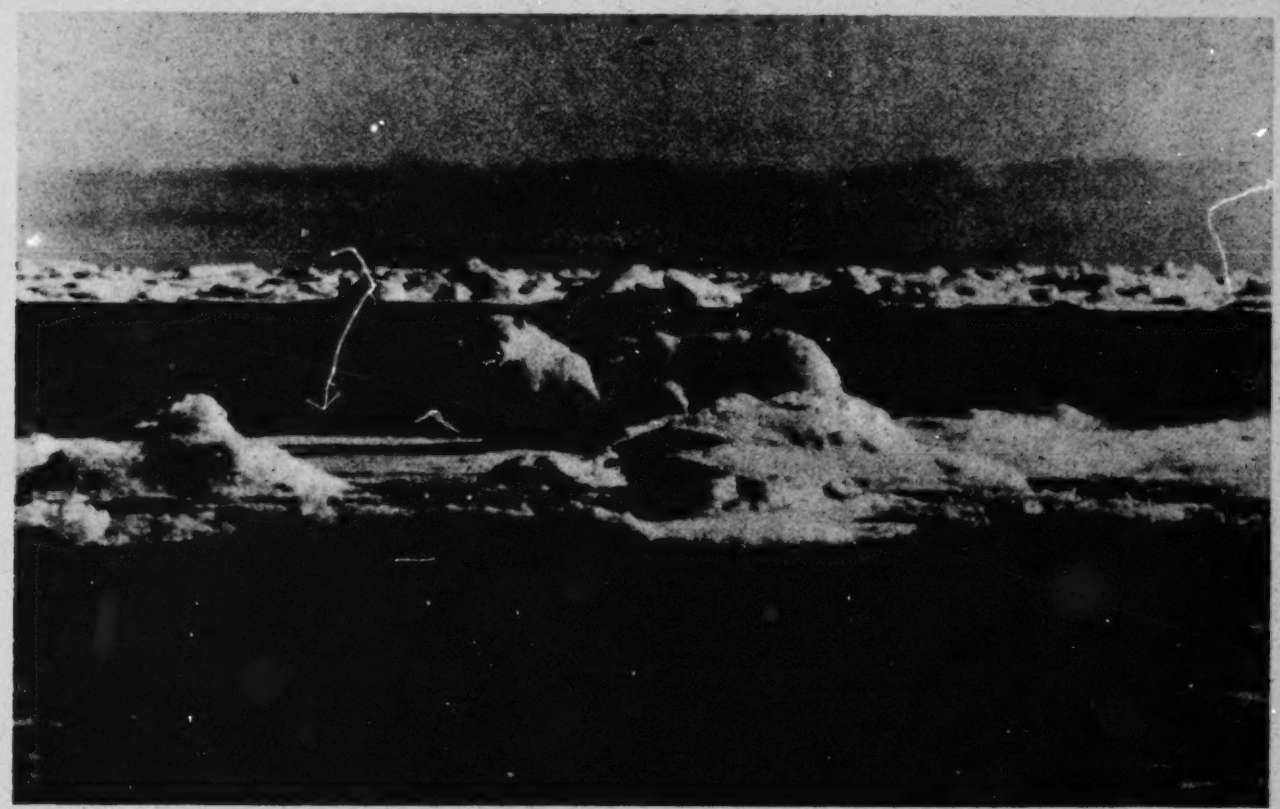
Greenlanders' hunting rights

The Agreement, which was adopted at Oslo on 15 November 1973, prohibits the hunting, killing or capturing of polar bears, except for *bona fide* scientific purposes, for conservation purposes, or by " local people using traditional methods in the exercise of their traditional rights ".

This last exemption is of great importance for the Inuit (Eskimo) people, many of whom still obtain much of their food in this way. In September 1974, Inuit communities in Greenland urged IUCN and WWF to " continue your effort to protect the Arctic animals, taking into consideration that these animals have been and still are the only means of subsistence for the Eskimo and Greenlandic peoples of hunters ". In Greenland alone, ten thousand people live entirely or largely by hunting.

Already polar bear populations appear to be recovering, particularly in the Soviet Union where a ban on hunting has been in force since 1956. The new Agreement promises polar bears a more secure future than they have had for some time.

Polar bears, off Spitzbergen *Larsen/WWF*



World Heritage Convention: in force at last

Ever since 1968 IUCN has been pressing for an international convention and fund to protect those natural areas and cultural sites which are mankind's global heritage. In November 1972 the 17th UNESCO General Conference adopted the combined UNESCO and IUCN drafts of the Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage. But a further three years were to elapse before 20 nations had ratified and the Convention was finally (December 1975) in force.

Since then things have moved faster. In May 1976 IUCN hosted a highly successful meeting of organizations with shared aims: UNESCO, ICOMOS (International Council of Monuments and Sites) and the Rome Centre. The chief purpose was to agree on criteria for selection of sites. This was achieved. There was a remarkable concurrence of environmental and cultural viewpoints.

Under the Convention a World Heritage List will be drawn up and a special fund created to help protect areas or monuments on the accompanying World Heritage in Danger List.

Their selection is a matter for the nations concerned — in particular, for the 15 nations on the World Heritage Committee. It is not up to IUCN or UNESCO to put forward names.

No grading of sites

However at the meeting in May it was recommended that the total number of sites should be in hundreds, rather than thousands and that there should be no grading. All sites should be equal.

These recommendations as well as the proposals on criteria will go forward to the first meeting of the World Heritage Committee in 1977.

Wetlands Convention: sluggish progress

The Convention on Wetlands of International Importance, Especially as Waterfowl Habitat, came into force on 21 December 1975. But celebrations are hardly in order. The Convention had first been adopted almost five years earlier. At no stage has support flooded in; it has trickled in. By the end of May 1976 there were still only 11 Contracting Parties. The list then comprised: Australia, Finland, Greece, Iran, Norway, South Africa, Sweden, Bulgaria, the United Kingdom, Switzerland and the Federal Republic of Germany.

Uneconomic stick-in-the-muds

All other considerations apart, the economic case for conserving wetlands is a strong one. In the United States, for example, the annual market value of fish associated with coastal wetlands has been assessed at $1.1 billion. And these wetlands are disappearing fast. It is to be hoped that the campaign of the US National Wildlife Federation to " save our wetlands " will have done something to change the hearts and minds of bureaucratic stick-in-the-muds.

The US situation illustrates the general pattern. Almost everywhere there is a pressing need to increase public awareness of the importance of wetlands, of the threats to them, and of the role of the Wetlands Convention. All Governments — and not just those with long coastlines — must be urged to adhere.

IUCN's Environmental Law Centre

Environmental law is playing an ever larger role in conservation matters. Legal aspects of IUCN's work have correspongly increased and the Environmental Law Centre in Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany, has been kept busy.

The Centre is an integral part of the IUCN secretariat. It serves three major legal functions for the secretariat and for IUCN members: information centre, advisory body and drafting organ. There are two libraries. The IUCN collection contains more than 18,000 laws, regulations and treaties from over 130 jurisdictions. The International Council of Environmental Law (a private organization in the Centre) has more than 20,000 books, articles and reviews. Together these libraries comprise one of the largest environmental law collections in the world.

There is an extensive programme of activities. The following description of a few of the projects and studies undertaken by the Centre during the period under review (January 1975 — May 1976) will give an idea of the range of issues dealt with.

Law Studies

Control of environmentally harmful industrial products and processes. This project has investigated various means of limiting environmentally harmful products of private industry, particularly with regard to new products and processes. The means include: a requirement that producers research and publish environmental impact statements; the implementation of civil or criminal liability for environmental harm; a system of product or process registration with inspection by government authorities.

Experiences in the United States and the Federal Republic of Germany have been highlighted, and have served as the basis for recommendations. A preliminary draft will be ready for publication in 1977.

Trends in environmental law. This project has monitored trends in environmentally conscious jurisdictions which might be of interest to lawyers and policy-makers in other countries. Such trends include: expanding the basis for legal action by environmental groups; changes in concepts of liability; new laws in favour of recycling; growing awareness of the need for enforcing environmental sanctions.

Tax incentives and disincentives with respect to environmental issues. The tax laws which encourage environmentally beneficial actions and discourage environmentally harmful actions are not widely enough known and understood to be properly utilized. The project was intended to resolve differences of opinion on the fiscal means of environmental protection. It was published early in 1976 in the IUCN Environmental Policy and Law series.

Survey of current developments in international environmental law. This is a brief history of the very many recent innovations in international environmental law. It is intended as a general guide for the layman as well as a source of detailed information for specialists. The last section lists the current international treaties and the parties to them — at the time of publication in the IUCN Environmental Policy and Law series in early 1976.

Documentation and information activities

Library system being computerized. The Centre maintains a comprehensive, up-to-date collection of environmental law texts from all over the world. These include: legislation, administrative regulations, court decisions, international conventions and related documents.

To ensure ready access to this growing mass of information the Centre is now computerizing its library system. Great headway has been made in this lengthy task, with a three-language thesaurus being restructured and many documents being analysed for inclusion.

Requests for information are pursued for Governments, organizations and individuals, with priority always given to IUCN members. Well over 100 such searches were conducted in the period under review.

Collaboration with UNEP. Collaboration between the Centre and the UN International Referral Service began in January 1975. Since then the Centre has regularly contributed to the exchange of environmental data through this medium.

Collaboration with EEC. A pilot project was undertaken for the EEC in 1975. It concerned the computerization of European legislation on air pollution from the iron and steel industry and from heavy fuel oil. Approximately 120 texts were indexed and processed in order to test the feasibility of the IUCN system for the EEC. The EEC contracted the Centre to pursue a follow-up project in 1976.

International Conventions

IUCN is closely concerned with a number of international conventions. During the period under review it was involved in draft Conventions on Conservation in the South Pacific,

the Protection of Migratory Species of Wild Fauna, and the Protection of the Marine Environment of the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden.

Specific notice should be given to the Migratory Species Convention. The sponsor was the Federal Republic of Germany which contracted IUCN to prepare a suitable draft. This draft was distributed by the Federal Republic in September 1975 to all nations with which it maintains diplomatic relations. Initial comment was favourable and the Government has therefore decided to hold a meeting of scientific experts in Bonn in July 1976. The Centre has been given the responsibility of organizing the meeting.

Cooperation with other organizations

The Centre is housed in the same building as several other international and German environmental bodies: the International Council of Environmental Law; the Institute for European Environmental Policy; the World Wildlife Fund, Germany; the Karl Schmitz Scholl Fonds; the Fund for Environmental Studies; the Secretariat for the International Parliamentary Conference on the Environment.

Although each organization is separate and distinct, staff, offices and equipment are often shared — to the benefit of all. Joint activities are quite frequent and are certain to grow in number as environmental law itself expands.

Special projects

Advice for the World Bank

The World Bank is the world's largest single multilateral lender for development. And development has too often been profoundly destructive of species and habitats. The Bank, concerned on this score, appointed an ecological adviser to its staff in 1970 and has increasingly used environmental consultants on its project appraisal teams.

In January 1975 the Bank made its first approach to IUCN, requesting an ecological consultant to prepare an environmental impact statement for a development project involving 2,250 sq km of forest in Guyana. Dr Colin Holloway of the IUCN Secretariat undertook this mission. The following year, 1976, Dr Holloway was again retained as a consultant by the Bank to report on the feasibility of forestry programmes in the droughtscarred Sahel.

His report, which is confidential to the Bank, summarizes the current status of forestry in the region, identifies ecological, technical and other constraints and proposes a multipurpose strategy for the development of Sahelian forestry.

Wildlife contract with EEC

In 1975 the European Economic Community contracted IUCN to make a study of all aspects of the wildlife situation and the protective measures required within the Common Market countries. The spread of rabies and the conservation problems of marine mammals were of particular concern. IUCN was also asked to advise (through its Environmental Law Centre in Bonn) on legislative changes required of member states and the Community as a whole in order to implement the Endangered Species Convention.

Gaining public support: a vital task

Public support is much more than a mere adjunct to the conservation cause. It is the heart of the matter. Even the most solidly based schemes—properly funded, expertly staffed and backed by sound legislation—will not ultimately prosper unless the public is drawn in to play an *active* role. This requires a profound shifting of attitudes.

At present ordinary people seldom feel impelled to support conservation projects, still less to renounce cherished ways of life and patterns of behaviour that are environmentally harmful. For although conservation is almost universally regarded as a " good thing ", it remains an abstraction, something which is being taken care of by the experts. Public participation in conservation matters, involving close liaison between professional and amateur, is all too rare.

IUCN is concerned to correct this state of affairs and to get people to see that their wholehearted commitment to the conservation cause is vital to its success—and hence to their own future wellbeing. This task, the task of informing and enthusing the public, particularly the young, is as large as it is important. It cannot be accomplished by any one organization. The Union is making its contribution. Governments, educationalists and " opinion formers " must be pressed to make theirs.

Information on the state of world conservation

The objective is to maintain an up-to-date authoritative record of the status of species, of areas requiring conservation and of areas already protected. The record is intended to help in the planning of action to conserve species and areas and also to provide raw material for public awareness.

Red Data Book. Revisions of the volumes on mammals and on amphibians and reptiles were published, and a revision of the volume on birds is being prepared. The possibility of publishing the *Red Data Book* in an entirely new format is being explored. Revisions of *Red Data Book* volumes will continue to be published in the present format until they can be superceded without hiatus by a new edition.

UN List of National Parks and Equivalent Reserves and *World Directory of National Parks and Other Protected Areas*. The latest edition of the *UN List* was published in April 1975 and the first volume of the *World Directory* was published later in the year. The Commission on National Parks and Protected Areas is considering the possibility of a single volume serving the functions of both works.

Directory of Wetlands of International Importance. Because of compilation difficulties, it has been decided to restrict coverage to Europe, North Africa and the Middle East (the western Palaearctic), and to publish the directory as a single bound volume. Publication is scheduled for the spring of 1978.

Green Book Inventory of Outstanding Landscapes. A trial volume is still being prepared and is not expected to be published before 1977.

Public awareness

The *Bulletin* now has a new layout, contains more information, and has become the primary means of regular communication with IUCN Members and Commissions. A new brochure publicizing IUCN has been issued in English, French and Spanish. Articles on tropical rain forests, wetlands and threatened species have been published in various magazines and newspapers.

Guidance for decision-makers

In 1973 with the publication of *Ecological principles for economic development* by Raymond F. Dasmann, John P. Milton and Peter H. Milton, IUCN began a drive to persuade decision-makers in governments and aid agencies to ensure that development is consistent with the ecological conditions in which it occurs. In 1974 two volumes of ecological guidelines for development in tropical forest regions were published (one for South East Asia, the other for the Americas). In 1975 guidelines were prepared for two more biomes: deserts and islands.

Guidelines for dry regions: Middle East and South West Asia

The dry regions of the Middle East and South West Asia pose tough problems for management and conservation. In May 1975 IUCN convened a weeklong international meeting at Persepolis, Iran, to formulate ecological guidelines for these regions with particular reference to wildlife and biotic communities. Delegates from 11 countries attended. The meeting was hosted by the Government of Iran and sponsored by UNEP, the Iranian Department of the Environment and IUCN. The Swedish International Development Authority, the World Wildlife Fund and UNEP gave financial support.

Over 40 guidelines were formulated covering the entire gamut of ecological requirements: land use, the impact of change in human populations, resource surveys, desert encroachment, soil and water, biotic communities, genetic resources and the monitoring of development. Recommendations were approved urging more cautious use of pesticides and fertilizers, improvements in range management, and the spread of environmental education, particularly in the universities. The Proceedings of the meeting have been published by IUCN.

Guidelines for islands

Islands are prime tourist attractions. As such they have had more than their share of rapacious development. All too often they have lost the very qualities on which their reputation — and tourist trade — was founded. Yet islands cannot cut themselves off from the modern world. Many of them need to develop, to build. The question is: how can environmental values and ecological considerations be built in?

It was to help answer this question that IUCN commissioned a short publication on ecological guidelines in development planning — particularly in the smaller and more isolated islands where development pressures are, or soon will be, severe.

The authors were Dr Towle, President of the Island Resources Foundation, United States Virgin Islands, and Mr McEachern, a widely experienced research geographer. Funding was assisted by the Swedish International Development Authority and the World Wildlife Fund. The publication is one of a series of studies sponsored by IUCN in regions where environmental values have appeared to be at grave risk from economic development.

Environmental Education: Belgrade Workshop

Fall 1977 will see a World Conference on Environmental Education. However the workshop on this subject which took place in Belgrade, Yugoslavia, from 13 to 22 October 1975 was itself on a near-global scale. Organized by UNESCO it was attended by about 100 participants from 50 countries and by representatives from FAO, WHO, EEC, ICSU and IUCN.

Objectives were defined as helping people to develop environmental knowledge and skills so as to sharpen their awareness of environmental issues. The approach is interdisciplinary. Environmental education, it was stressed, is a life-long process.

Recommendations of the workshop will be submitted to the World Conference, as will the unanimously accepted Framework for Environmental Education. This states " ... the foundations must be laid for a world-wide environmental education programme that will make it possible to develop the new knowledge and skills, values and attitudes, which will constitute the key factor in the drive toward a better quality of life for present and future generations. "

Welsh prelude

A curtain-raiser to the Belgrade workshop was provided by a one-week course in August 1975 at the Field Studies Centre, Betws-y-coed, North Wales. People from many countries who are involved in the training of teachers on environmental education met to exchange experience and to discuss methods with specialists at the Centre and from the Nature Conservancy Council and IUCN.

Organization

IUCN's effectiveness depends on its worldwide membership of organizations that are themselves engaged in conservation research, education and action. Membership grew rapidly during 1975 and by 1 April 1976 IUCN had 430 members, compared with 413 members at 30 June 1975 and 396 members at 31 December 1974.

The 430 are divided as follows (figures in parentheses refer to 30 June 1975): 44 (39) State members; 110 (110) government agency members; 241 (222) national non-governmental members; 21 (18) international non-governmental members; 14 (24) affiliates.

Development of more vital relationships among member organizations and between them and the Union was established as a fundamental objective by the 12th General Assembly. The Assembly decided that organizational changes should be instituted in 1976 aimed at:

1. Involving the membership more fully in the work of IUCN, especially in certain aspects of national and regional programmes;

2. Ensuring that the Commissions are fully involved in the programmes;

3. Making the fullest possible use of the members of the Commissions and of Honorary Consultants.

Since other aspects of IUCN's organization, financing and management also required improvement, the Executive Board formed a Task Force on Organization and Structure under the chairmanship of Dr Lee Talbot and a Committee on Management and Finance under the chairmanship of Mr Robert Boote. The two bodies reported to the Board in May 1976. Among the proposals adopted by the Board were new interim by-laws for the Commissions, a reconstituted Executive Committee, a revised method of presenting budgets, and the setting up of an endowment fund. The structure and salaries of the secretariat are still being examined.

At the time of the General Assembly the Executive Board also appointed a drafting panel to draft a revision of IUCN's Statutes for consideration by an Extraordinary General Assembly in 1977. Again the reasons for this measure are to give IUCN's members a greater say in the business of the Union and to make the conduct of that business more efficient.

National committees of IUCN members

There are now four national committees of IUCN members:

Canada. One of the recommendations of the 12th General Assembly was that IUCN organizations should be established on a regional and national basis. Canada has responded by forming a Canadian Committee for Nature Conservation. Its objectives are: to improve communication in Canada between IUCN members and associated bodies; to establish Canadian views on matters raised by IUCN; to cooperate in promoting action; to prepare recommendations to IUCN based on Canadian needs and experiences which may be widely relevant elsewhere.

Finland. The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, the agency responsible for Finland's State membership, has nominated a Finnish IUCN Working Group for the 3-year period 1975-1978. The purpose of the group is to coordinate participation by agencies in the Finnish government in IUCN activities, but two of the three Finnish non-governmental members are also represented.

United Kingdom. The United Kingdom Committee for International Nature Conservation was set up in 1975 on the initiative of the Nature Conservancy Council, the government agency responsible for UK State membership matters. The aim of the Committee is to ensure that all organizations in the UK that have an interest in IUCN (whether as members or not) are kept closely informed about major developments in IUCN, UNEP, UNESCO, EEC and the Council of Europe, and to give them an opportunity to discuss matters and where appropriate to formulate a coordinated UK view.

United States. As long ago as 1930 there was an American Committee for International Wildlife Protection. It raised funds for international projects, sponsored research, published studies of endangered species — and flourished. In 1975 it became the American Committee for International Conservation. Fifteen of the principal US conservation bodies belong; nearly all are IUCN members. Several have active international programmes, chiefly in Latin America.

Retirement of Dr Budowski

At the General Assembly Dr Gerardo Budowski announced that he had decided not to present himself for reappointment as Director General of IUCN, a post which he had held since 1969. The Executive Board expressed its great regret at this decision and asked Dr Budowski to continue in office until the end of March 1976. This he agreed to do.

During his tenure of office Dr. Budowski built up a very effective relationship with many authorities in nature conservation throughout the world, particularly in Latin America. Relations with the World Wildlife Fund were much strengthened, while the status of IUCN with UNESCO, FAO and UNEP is now of great value to world nature conservation.

On 1 April 1976 Dr Budowski took up his new post as Head of the Department of Forestry at the Tropical Centre for Research and Training in Turrialba, Costa Rica. The Centre is closely linked with the Organization of American States. Dr Budowski intends to shape the department along ecological and conservation lines.

Acting Director General

At the end of January 1976 the Executive Committee decided that Dr Duncan Poore be Acting Director General from 1 March 1976. In May the Executive Board set up a selection panel to assist in the appointment of a Director General. The Board asked Dr Poore to continue to serve as Acting Director General, which he consented to do.

Other staff changes

Mr Robert I. Standish, Information Officer, returned to Washington, D.C., in May 1975. He had been seconded to IUCN by the US National Park Service since mid-1968, for which IUCN is most grateful. Mrs K. M. I. Williams, Finance Officer, left in September 1975. She was replaced by Mr Ernst Schneider. Mrs Lenore Smith, Administrative Officer, left at the end of March 1976. Both ladies gave long and loyal service. Mr Frank G. Nicholls, Deputy Director General, retired at the end of April 1976. IUCN's emergence as the recognized authority on conservation issues is an achievement to which Mr Nicholls made a principal contribution.

In January 1975 Mr Robert Allen joined IUCN as science writer. Mr Jaques Berney, an agronomist, became Executive Officer to the Endangered Species Convention in April 1975. In June 1975 Mr Alan Pike joined IUCN to be Head of Finance Management and Office Services. He has been seconded by the UK Department of the Environment where he was a Principal. In November 1975 Dr Wee-Lek Chew joined IUCN from the Royal Botanic Gardens in Sydney, Australia. As Programme Officer for Asia and Oceania he is the first IUCN regional desk officer to be recruited.

John C. Phillips Medal, 1975

The John C. Phillips Medal for 1975 was awarded to Sir Frank Fraser Darling. The presentation was made at the 12th General Assembly by the President of IUCN. Professor Donald Kuenen, and received on Sir Frank's behalf by Dr John Morton Boyd.

The John C. Phillips Memorial Medal for Distinguished Services in International Conservation arose from the wish of the friends of John C. Phillips (1876-1938) and the American Committee for International Wildlife Protection to commemorate the life and work of this distinguished naturalist, explorer, author and conservationist. The medal is awarded at IUCN General Assemblies. There have now been five awards:

1963: Mr E. M. Nicholson (UK)
1966: Dr Enrique Beltran (Mexico)
1969: Shri Salim Ali (India)
1972: HRH The Prince of the Netherlands
1975: Sir Frank Fraser Darling (UK)

External relations

Closer links with UN agencies

Closer working links have been forged with several UN agencies: in particular, UNEP, UNESCO and FAO. In May 1975 an Ecosystem Conservation Group was set up to help coordinate the work of these three agencies and IUCN. The Group, which is convened by UNEP, has already met twice at IUCN headquarters in Morges and regional representatives for Africa have met in Zaire. Ecosystem conservation now benefits from a much closer interlocking of programmes. There is no rigid definition of roles. Rather a pragmatic line is adopted, whereby programmes and projects are discussed and action agreed on. Above all the approach is from the point of view of the problem, not the organization.

Links have also been maintained with UNIDO, UNDP, WHO, WMO, the World Bank and the UN itself in New York and Geneva.

IUCN and UNEP

UNEP has supported a great many IUCN projects: the development of national parks in Central America, the South Pacific, Eastern Africa, Western and Central Africa; surveys of critical marine habitats in the Mediterranean and the Indian Ocean; ecological guidelines for the development of tropical forests in Latin America and South East Asia and of arid and semi-arid zones in the Middle East and South West Asia; environmental education and public awareness.

The Executive Director of UNEP, who is responsible for providing the secretariat for the Endangered Species Convention, has appointed IUCN to undertake secretariat services for the Convention.

Support has also enabled consultants to be employed and assistance given to some of the developing countries so that they could participate in regional meetings.

A vital feature of UNEP assistance has been the generous support given to projects concerned with ecosystem conservation. As a result the Union's acknowledged expertise in this area has been deployed on a much wider front than hitherto.

IUCN and UNESCO

IUCN is grateful for the increase in UNESCO's annual subvention. Chief area of cooperation has been the UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Programme (MAB) of which the Chairman is Dr Arturo Gómez-Pompa, Vice Chairman of IUCN's Commission on Ecology. The Programme comprises a number of Projects. IUCN has been particularly concerned in Project 8, " Conservation of natural areas and of the genetic material they contain ".

IUCN and FAO

There have been a number of joint projects, particularly in relation to the management of wildlife and national parks. And the Ecosystem Conservation Group has made for a fruitful exchange of information in many other areas.

IUCN and WWF

The World Wildlife Fund is an international charitable organization dedicated to saving the world's wildlife and wild places, carrying out the wide variety of projects that this entails. WWF was established in 1961, and its headquarters are also in Morges, Switzerland.

Since WWF's foundation, IUCN and WWF have worked closely on projects of mutual concern throughout the world. IUCN provides the scientific planning and evaluation of WWF projects, and the two organizations jointly operate many of the projects originated by, or submitted to them.

IUCN provides the programming for WWF's conservation work, and in return WWF provides IUCN with substantial support. The Union greatly values its cordial working relations with the Fund.

Hard times

Financially 1975 was a difficult year for the Union. While expenditure rose by SFrs 76,441 to SFrs 4,131,197, income dropped by SFrs 390,449 to SFrs 3,495,737. At the year's end liabilities exceeded assets by SFrs 699,459.

Much of the rise in expenditure came from increased use of consultants associated with the UNEP Ecosystem Conservation project — although this item was of course matched by corresponding income. Other factors were the costs of running the General Assembly and the higher day-to-day costs of the Secretariat at Morges because of inflation.

The drop in income was chiefly caused by the failure to replace two large grants, one by the Ford Foundation (SFrs 457,997 in 1974), the other by the Emil Barell Stiftung (SFrs 500,000 in 1974). This loss was only partly offset by generous increases in funding from UNEP of SFrs 419,847, from the World Wildlife Fund of SFrs 153,224 and from UNESCO of SFrs 11,150.

An additional setback was a severe reduction in income from IUCN members — SFrs 105,770 less than in 1974. This was despite an increase in membership numbers. The main trouble was that membership fees are paid in US dollars, and the dollar declined sharply against the Swiss franc during the year. But a contributory factor (a reflection of the world-wide recession) was that outstanding membership dues at the end of 1975 amounted to SFrs 114,622 — more than twice the 1974 figure.

Short-term-remedies

At the outset of 1976 steps were taken to remedy matters. The Management and Finance Committee came out strongly against reducing the size of the staff at Morges. The Secretariat was already fully stretched; any reduction would impair efficiency. The harsh but inescapable alternative was to ask all 35 members of staff to accept salary cuts, ranging from 5% to 25%. This was done in January and the cuts came into effect as from 1 February.

At the same time an emergency fund-raising drive was begun. The target is SFrs 200,000 and already substantial sums have come in. Furthermore the World Wildlife Fund has generously agreed to double whatever money is raised — up to the target sum. The resulting benefit to IUCN could therefore be SFrs 400,000. This would more than bridge the gap between budgetted expenditure for 1976 (SFrs 4,110,000) and estimated income, (SFrs 3,741,000).

Long-term measures

IUCN's support-base is too narrow and its members provide relatively little. Together the World Wildlife Fund and UNEP now fund about two-thirds of the Union's annual expenditure (1976 estimate: 64%). Although the 12th General Assembly doubled membership fees, estimated revenue from this source during 1976 is only 21% of total outgoings.

Such a situation is inherently insecure. Other sources of regular funding must be found and revenue from members must be increased. To a large extent the first hinges on the second. Potential donors will expect IUCN to have built up a greater degree of self-support. Accordingly vigorous efforts are being made to collect unpaid dues — already with good results. And a concerted drive to recruit members and individual supporters is planned for 1977.

Endowment fund

With the membership drive under way, other sources of funding will be approached. In order to secure the future of IUCN and to allow for coordinated planning of programmes well in advance, what is required is a substantial endowment fund. The target is SFrs 40,000 by 1985.

APPENDIX A

IUCN Members as at 30 June 1976

Notes

1. GA Governmental category—agency member
   NG Non-governmental category—national organizational member
   A Non-voting category—affiliate member
2. Countries within parenthesis indicate location of headquarters of non-governmental international organizational members.
3. Agencies within parenthesis following State member designation indicate responsibility for liaison on State membership matters.
4. In accordance with Resolution 387 of the IUCN 11th General Assembly, figures shown in parenthesis indicate the total amount paid in 1975 by national organizational members in respect of membership fees above the minimum subscription of US $100 per annum.
5. The membership of organizations marked with an asterisk is subject to ratification by the IUCN General Assembly.

Angola

NG Centro de Documentação Científica, Instituto de Investigação Científica

Argentina

GA Dirección de Conservación de la Fauna de la Provincia de Buenos Aires
GA Instituto de Investigaciones de las Zonas Aridas y Semiáridas
GA Servicio Nacional de Parques Nacionales, Ministerio de Agricultura y Ganadería
NG Comité Argentino de Conservación de la Naturaleza

Australia

STATE MEMBER (Department of Environment, Housing and Community Development)
GA Department of Environment and Conservation, S. Aust.
GA Department of Fisheries and Fauna, W. Aust.
GA Department of Forestry, Queensland
GA Ministry for Conservation, Victoria
GA National Parks and Wildlife Service, N.S.W.
GA National Parks and Wildlife Service, Queensland
NG Australian Conservation Foundation
NG Cape York Conservation Council, Inc.
NG Colong Committee
NG Conservation Council of South Australia, Inc.
NG Queensland Conservation Council, Inc.
NG Wild Life Preservation Society of Australia
A New South Wales Environment Centre
A Tasmanian Environment Centre

Austria

NG Österreichischer Naturschutzbund
NG Österreichischer Stifterverband für Naturschutz angeschlossen dem World Wildlife Fund

Bahamas

NG Bahamas National Trust

Bangladesh

STATE MEMBER (Ministry of Forests, Fisheries and Livestock)
NG Wildlife Preservation Society of Bangladesh

Belgium

STATE MEMBER (Ministère de l'Education Nationale et de la Culture Française)
GA Institut Royal des Sciences Naturelles de Belgique
NG Ardenne et Gaume
NG* Faculté des Sciences Agronomiques de l'Etat, Gembloux
NG Inter-environment/Bond Beter Leefmilieu
NG Koninklijke Vereniging voor Natuur- en Stedeschoon
NG Musée Royal de l'Afrique Centrale
NG Natuur 2000
NG Société Royale de Zoologie d'Anvers (US $150)
NG Université d'Anvers, Laboratoire pour la Conservation de la Nature
NG Université de Liège
NG Université Libre de Bruxelles

Benin

STATE MEMBER (Ministère de l'Agriculture)

Bolivia

GA Centro de Desarrollo Forestal, Departamento de Vida Silvestre, Parques Nacionales, Caza y Pesca
GA Dirección de la Forestación

Brazil

GA Coordenadoria da Pesquisa de Recursos Naturais
GA Departamento de Conservação Ambiental
GA* Fundação Zoobotânica do Rio Grande do Sul
GA Instituto Brasileiro de Desenvolvimento Florestal
GA Secretaria Especial do Meio Ambiente
NG Associação de Defensa da Flora e da Fauna
NG Associação Gaúcha de Proteção ao Ambiente Natural
NG Fundação Brasileira para a Conservação da Natureza
NG Sociedade Brasileira de Paisagismo

Bulgaria

GA Commission pour la Protection de la Nature de l'Académie des Sciences de Bulgarie
GA Ministère des Forêts et de la Protection de l'Environnement en RP de Bulgarie

Canada

STATE MEMBER (Parks Canada, Indian and Northern Affairs)
GA Canadian Council of Resource and Environment Ministers
GA Canadian Forestry Service
GA Canadian Wildlife Service, Quebec
GA Department of Economic Development, N.W.T.
GA Department of Renewable Resources and Transportation Services, Manitoba
GA Environment Conservation Authority, Alberta
GA Ministry of Natural Resources, Ontario
NG Canadian National Sportsmen's Show
NG Canadian Nature Federation
NG Carleton University Library
NG Conseil Québécois de l'Environnement
NG Conservation Council of Ontario (US $200)
NG Faculty of Environmental Design, University of Calgary
NG Federation of Ontario Naturalists
NG Les Cercles des Jeunes Naturalistes
NG Metropolitan Toronto Zoological Society (US $200)
NG National and Provincial Parks Association of Canada
NG Nature Conservancy of Canada
NG Société Zoologique de Québec
NG University of Ottawa, Central Library
NG World Wildlife Fund (Canada)

Chad

STATE MEMBER (Ministère de l'Information, du Tourisme, de l'Artisanat, des Parcs et Réserves de Faune)

Chile

NG Comite Nacional por la Defensa de la Fauna y Flora
A Instituto de la Patagonia

Colombia

GA Instituto de Desarrollo de los Recursos Naturales Renovables
NG Instituto de Ciéncias Naturales, Universidad Nacional de Bogotá

Costa Rica

GA Consejo Nacional de Investigaciones Científicas y Tecnologicas
NG Asociación Costarricense para la Conservación de la Naturaleza
NG* Centro Regional de Guanacaste, Universidad de Costa Rica
NG* Escuela de Ciencias Ambientales, Universidad Nacional
NG Fundación de Parques Nacionales S.A.

Cuba

NG Sociedad Cubana para la Conservación de la Naturaleza y sus Recursos (S. frs. 408)

Cyprus

A Cyprus Geographical Association

Czechoslovakia

GA Slovensky ústav pamiatkovej starostlivosti a ochrany prírody
GA Správa Tatranského národného parku
GA Státní ústav památkové péče a ochrany prírody

Democratic Kampuchea

STATE MEMBER (Ministère des Affaires Etrangères)

Democratic People's Republic of Korea

NG Association for the Conservation of Nature

Denmark

STATE MEMBER (Danish Ministry of the Environment)
GA Naturfredningsraadet
NG Danmarks Naturfredningsforening
NG Friluftsraadet
NG Verdensnaturfonden (World Wildlife Fund Denmark)

Ecuador

STATE MEMBER (Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores)

Ethiopia

STATE MEMBER (Wild Life Conservation Organization)
NG Ethiopian Wildlife and Natural History Society

Fiji

NG National Trust for Fiji

Finland

STATE MEMBER (Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry)
NG Finnish Association for Nature Protection (US $200)
NG Natur- och miljövård r.f.
NG World Wildlife Fund Finland

France

GA Académie des Sciences de l'Institut de France
GA Conseil Supérieur de la Chasse
GA Office de la Recherche Scientifique et Technique Outre-Mer
GA Parc Naturel Régional de Corse
NG Association des Amis du Parc Naturel de la Guadeloupe et de l'Environnement, Guadeloupe
NG Association Nationale des Parcs et Jardins Zoologiques Privés
NG Association pour la Sauvegarde de la Nature Néo-Calédonienne, New Caledonia
NG Fédération Française des Sociétés de Protection de la Nature
NG Fédération Française des Sociétés de Sciences Naturelles
NG Ia Ora Te Natura, French Polynesia
NG Information et Culture (F. frs. 500)
NG Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Service de Conservation de la Nature
NG Société Nationale de Protection de la Nature et d'Acclimatation de France
NG Société pour l'Etude, la Protection et l'Aménagement de la Nature dans les Régions Inter-tropicales
NG Société Réunionnaise pour l'Etude et la Protection de la Nature, Reunion Island

German Democratic Republic

GA Institut für Landschaftsforschung und Naturschutz, Akademie der Landwirtschaftswissenschaften
NG Deutscher Kulturbund, Sektion Natur und Heimat

Germany, Federal Republic of

STATE MEMBER (Bundesministerium für Ernährung, Landwirtschaft und Forsten)
GA Bundesforschungsanstalt für Naturschutz und Landschaftsökologie
NG Bund Naturschutz in Bayern e.V.
NG Deutsche Gesellschaft für Säugetierkunde e.V.
NG Deutscher Heimatbund
NG Deutscher Jagdschutz-Verband
NG Deutscher Naturschutzring e.V.
NG Schutzgemeinschaft Deutscher Wald e.V.
NG Schutzgemeinschaft Deutsches Wild e.V. (DM 550)
NG Stiftung für die Gestaltung und den Schutz der natürlichen Umwelt (DM 2,000)
NG Verein Naturschutzpark e.V. (DM 500)
NG Vereinigung Deutscher Gewässerschutz e.V.
NG Zoologische Gesellschaft von 1858 (DM 2,000)

Ghana

GA Department of Game and Wildlife
NG Ghana Wildlife Society

Greece

STATE MEMBER (Ministry of Culture and Science)
NG Athens Society of the Friends of the Trees
NG Club Alpin Hellénique
NG Elliniki Etairia
NG Société Hellénique pour la Protection de la Nature

Guatemala

NG Asociación " Amigos del Bosque "
NG Asociación Guatemalteca de Historia Natural

Hungary

GA National Office for Nature Conservation

Iceland

STATE MEMBER (Ministry of Culture and Education)
NG Icelandic Association of Nature Conservation Societies

India

STATE MEMBER (Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation)
GA Ecology Council, Gujarat State
GA Indian Board for Wild Life, Ministry of Food and Agriculture
GA Office of Environmental Planning and Coordination
NG Bombay Natural History Society
NG Wild Life Preservation Society of India
NG World Wildlife Fund—Indian National Appeal

Indonesia

GA Nature Conservation and Wildlife Management

Iran

STATE MEMBER (Department of the Environment)

Iraq

STATE MEMBER (State Organization of Scientific Research)

Ireland

GA Forest and Wildlife Service
GA National Institute for Physical Planning and Construction Research
GA National Parks and Monuments Branch, Office of Public Works
A An Taisce—The National Trust for Ireland

Israel

STATE MEMBER (Environmental Protection Service)
GA Nature Reserves Authority
NG Society for the Protection of Nature in Israel

Italy

STATE MEMBER (Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche)
GA Azienda di Stato per le Foreste Demaniali
GA Commissione Italiana per la Conservazione della Natura e delle sue Risorse del Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche
GA Ente Parco Nazionale Gran Paradiso
GA Parco Nazionale d'Abruzzo
NG Associazione Italiana per il World Wildlife Fund
NG Centro di Sperimentazione Agricola e Forestale
NG Federazione Nazionale Pro Natura
NG Istituto Policattedra di Biologia Animale, Università di Catania
NG Italia Nostra
NG Laboratorio di Zoologia applicata alla Caccia, Bologna
NG Mediterranean Association for Marine Biology and Oceanology
NG Rete Fenologica Italiana
NG Unione Italiana Pro Natura

Ivory Coast

STATE MEMBER (Ministère des Affaires Economiques et du Plan)

Japan

GA National Committee on Nature Conservation
NG Japanese Association of Zoological Gardens and Aquariums
NG Marine Parks Center of Japan
NG National Parks Association of Japan (US $200)
NG Nature Conservation Society of Japan
NG Society of Biological Sciences Education of Japan
NG World Wildlife Fund Japan

Jordan

GA National Parks and Historic Monument System of Jordan
NG Royal Society for the Conservation of Nature

Kenya

STATE MEMBER (Ministry of Tourism and Wildlife)
NG East African Wild Life Society
NG World Wildlife Fund Kenya

Kuwait

GA* Kuwait Institute for Scientific Research

Lao People's Democratic Republic

STATE MEMBER (Ministère des Affaires Etrangères)

Lebanon

NG Natural History Museum, American University of Beirut

Libyan Arab Republic

STATE MEMBER (Administration Générale des Forêts, des Prairies et des Ressources Naturelles)

Luxembourg

STATE MEMBER (Conseil Supérieur pour la Conservation de la Nature)

Madagascar

STATE MEMBER (Ministère d'Etat aux Affaires Etrangères)

Malawi

GA Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources
A Department of Geography and Earth Sciences, University of Malawi

Malaysia

STATE MEMBER (Office of the Chief Game Warden, West Malaysia)
GA Game Branch of the Forest Department, Sabah
GA Sabah National Parks Trustees
NG Malayan Nature Society
NG Sarawak Museum
NG World Wildlife Fund Malaysia

Mauritania

STATE MEMBER (Ministère du Développement Rural)

Mexico

GA Subsecretaría Forestal y de la Fauna, Secretaría de Agricultura y Ganadería
NG Bioconservación, A.C.
NG Instituto Mexicano de Recursos Naturales Renovables, A.C. (US $150)
A Universidad Autonoma de Nuevo Leon

Mongolia

STATE MEMBER (Ministry for Foreign Affairs)

Morocco

STATE MEMBER (Ministère des Affaires Etrangères)
NG Association Nationale pour la Protection de l'Environnement et de la Nature

Mozambique

GA Direcção Nacional de Pecuária

Nepal

STATE MEMBER (National Parks and Wildlife Conservation Office)

Netherlands

STATE MEMBER (Ministry of Cultural Affairs, Recreation and Social Welfare)
GA Natuurbeschermingsraad
NG Koninklijk Zoologisch Genootschap, Natura Artis Magistra
NG Koninklijke Nederlandsche Toeristenbond
NG Koninklijke Nederlandse Natuurhistorische Vereniging
NG Nederlandse Onderwatersport Bond
NG Nederlandse Vereniging tot Bescherming van Vogels
NG Nederlandse Vereniging van Dierentuinen
NG Netherlands Commission for International Nature Protection (US $500)
NG Stichting het Wereld Natuur Fonds (Nederland) (US $250)
NG Stichting Natuur en Milieu
NG Vereniging tot Behoud van Natuurmonumenten in Nederland

New Zealand

STATE MEMBER (Department of Lands and Survey)
GA National Parks Authority of New Zealand
GA Nature Conservation Council
GA New Zealand Forest Service
GA* Wildlife Service

NG Royal Forest and Bird Protection Society of New Zealand, Inc.
NG Tussock Grasslands and Mountain Lands Institute

Nigeria

GA Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources

Norway

STATE MEMBER (Ministry of Environment)
NG Norges Naturvernforbund
NG World Wildlife Fund i Norge

Oman

STATE MEMBER (Office of the Government Adviser for Preservation and Development of the Environment)

Pakistan

STATE MEMBER (National Council for Conservation of Wildlife)
GA Pakistan Forest Institute
GA Sind Wildlife Management Board
GA Wildlife Wing, N.W.F. Province
NG World Wildlife Fund Pakistan

Panama

GA Dirección General de Recursos Naturales Renovables

Papua New Guinea

GA National Parks Board of Papua New Guinea

Peru

GA Dirección General de Extracción
GA Dirección General Forestal y de Fauna, Ministerio de Agricultura
NG Pro Defensa de la Naturaleza (World Wildlife Fund Peru)

Philippines

GA Parks and Wildlife Division, Bureau of Forest Development
NG Philippines Wildlife Conservation Foundation

Poland

GA Panstwowa Rada Ochrony Przyrody
GA Polska Akademia Nauk
NG Liga Ochrony Przyrody

Republic of Korea

NG Korean Association for Conservation of Nature
NG Korean National Parks Association

Republic of South Viet-Nam

STATE MEMBER (Ministère des Affaires Etrangères)

Romania

GA Commission pour la Protection de la Nature de l'Académie de la RS de Roumanie

Senegal

STATE MEMBER (Ministère du Développement Rural)
NG Institut Fondamental d'Afrique Noire

Singapore

NG Singapore Zoological Gardens

South Africa

GA Department of Nature and Environmental Conservation, Cape Town
GA Natal Parks, Game and Fish Preservation Board
GA National Parks Board of South Africa
GA Orange Free State Department of Nature Conservation
GA South African Council for Scientific and Industrial Research
GA South West Africa Department of Nature Conservation and Tourism
GA Transvaal Nature Conservation Division
NG Percy Fitzpatrick Institute of African Ornithology
NG Wildlife Society of Southern Africa

Spain

GA Comisión de Defensa de la Naturaleza de la Diputación Provincial de Valencia
GA Excmo. Cabildo Insular de Tenerife, Canary Isles
GA Instituto Nacional para la Conservación de la Naturaleza
NG Agrupación Española de Amigos de la Naturaleza
NG Asociación Canaria para Defensa de la Naturaleza, Canary Isles
NG Asociación de Naturalistas del Sureste
NG Asociación Española para la Ordenación del Medio Ambiente
NG Departamento de Biologia y Zoologia, Universidad de Valencia
NG Instituto de la Caza Fotográfica y Ciencias de la Naturaleza (S. frs. 300)

Sri Lanka

GA Department of Wildlife Conservation
NG Wildlife and Nature Protection Society of Ceylon

Sudan

STATE MEMBER (Ministry of Animal Resources)
GA Ministry of Natural Resources and Rural Development
NG University of Khartoum

Swaziland

GA Natural Resources Board
GA Swaziland National Trust Commission

Sweden

GA Secretariat for International Ecology
GA Statens Naturvårdsverk
GA Swedish Forest Service
NG Naturhistoriska riksmuseet
NG Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences
NG Stiftelsen Skansen, Zoological Department
NG Svenska Jägareförbundet
NG Svenska Naturskyddsföreningen (US $200)
NG Svenska Stiftelsen för World Wildlife Fund

Switzerland

STATE MEMBER (Inspection fédérale des Forêts)
NG Comité Central du Club Alpin Suisse (S. frs. 330)
NG* Comité d'Action pour la Défense des Animaux en péril
NG Fondation Tour du Valat pour l'Etude et la Conservation de la Nature
NG Schweizerische Naturforschende Gesellschaft (S. frs. 330)
NG Schweizerische Stiftung für Alpine Forschungen (S. frs. 330)
NG Schweizerischer Bund für Naturschutz (S. frs. 430)
NG Société Romande pour l'Etude et la Protection des Oiseaux — Nos Oiseaux (S. frs. 325)
NG Stiftung World Wildlife Fund (S. frs. 1,000)
A Bibliothèque des Conservatoire et Jardin Botaniques, Geneva

Thailand

STATE MEMBER (Royal Forest Department)
NG Association for the Conservation of Wildlife

Trinidad and Tobago

GA Forestry Division, Ministry of Agriculture

Tunisia

NG Association Tunisienne pour la Protection de la Nature et de l'Environnement

Turkey

GA Ministry of Forests
NG Turkish Association for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources

Uganda

GA Game Department
GA Uganda National Parks
A Uganda Institute of Ecology

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

GA General Department on Nature Conservation, Reserves and Wildlife Management, Ministry of Agriculture
NG All Russian Society for Conservation of Nature

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

STATE MEMBER (Nature Conservancy Council)
GA Agriculture and Fisheries Department, Hong Kong
GA Natural Resources Board, Rhodesia
GA Peak Park Planning Board
GA Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew
NG Atlantica Foundation, Rhodesia
NG British Ecological Society
NG British Museum (Natural History) (US $200)
NG British Ornithologists' Union (£50)
NG Conservancy Association, Hong Kong
NG Conservation Society
NG Council for Nature
NG Field Studies Council
NG Pheasant Trust
NG The Royal Society
NG Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (£100)
NG Society for the Promotion of Nature Reserves
NG Wildfowl Trust
NG World Wildlife Fund (British National Appeal)
NG Zoological Society of London

United Republic of Tanzania

GA Game Division, Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism
GA Tanzanian National Parks

United States of America

GA Forest Service, United States Department of Agriculture
GA United States Department of the Interior
NG African Wildlife Leadership Foundation
NG American Committee for International Conservation
NG American Forestry Association
NG American Humane Association
NG American Museum of Natural History
NG American Nature Study Society
NG American Ornithologists' Union
NG American Society of Mammalogists
NG Arizona-Sonora Desert Museum (US $200)
NG Atlanta Zoological Park (US $125)
NG Bernice P. Bishop Museum
NG Boone and Crockett Club
NG Caribbean Conservation Corporation
NG Carnegie Museum of Natural History, Library
NG Cheyenne Mountain Zoological Park
NG Chicago Zoological Society
NG Committee for the Preservation of the Tule Elk
NG Conservation Associates
NG Conservation Foundation
NG Defenders of Wildlife
NG Denver Zoological Foundation, Inc.
NG Foresta Institute for Ocean and Mountain Studies
NG Friends of the Earth
NG Island Resources Foundation, Inc.
NG Janss Foundation
NG L.S.B. Leakey Foundation, Inc.
NG Michigan State University Library
NG Minnesota Zoological Garden
NG National Audubon Society
NG National Parks and Conservation Association
NG National Society for Medical Research
NG National Wildlife Federation
NG National Zoological Park
NG Natural Area Council, Inc.
NG Natural Resources Defense Council, Inc.
NG Nature Conservancy
NG New York Zoological Society
NG North American Wildlife Foundation
NG Pacific Tropical Botanical Garden
NG Portland Zoological Gardens
NG Research Ranch, Inc.
NG San Francisco Zoological Society
NG Save-the-Redwoods League (US $200)
NG School of Natural Resources, University of Michigan
NG Sierra Club (US $500)
NG Smithsonian Institution
NG Tall Timbers Research Station
NG Topeka Zoological Park
NG University of Wisconsin-Green Bay
NG Wilderness Society
NG Wildlife Management Institute
NG Wildlife Society
NG* World Wildlife Fund—U.S. Appeal
NG Zoological Society of Buffalo
NG Zoological Society of Philadelphia
NG Zoological Society of San Diego
A American Geographical Society Library
A Caribbean Research Institute of the College of the Virgin Islands
A Waimea Arboretum
A* World Nature Association

Uruguay

GA Instituto Nacional para la Preservación del Medio Ambiente

Venezuela

STATE MEMBER (Ministerio de Agricultura y Cria)
GA Corporación de Turismo de Venezuela, C.A.
NG Asociación Nacional para la Defensa de la Naturaleza
NG Fundación La Salle de Ciencias Naturales
NG Instituto de Recursos Naturales Renovables, Universidad Simón Bolívar
NG Instituto para la Conservación del Lago de Valencia
NG Sociedad Conservacionista Audubon de Venezuela
A Sociedad Venezolana de Ciencias Naturales

Western Samoa

STATE MEMBER (Prime Minister's Department)

Yugoslavia

GA Association de la Conservation de la Nature de Yougoslavie

Zaire

STATE MEMBER (Département de l'Environnement, Conservation de la Nature et Tourisme)

Zambia

STATE MEMBER (Ministry of Lands, Natural Resources and Tourism)
NG Wild Life Conservation Society of Zambia

International

American Association of Zoological Parks and Aquariums (USA)
Caribbean Conservation Association (Barbados)
Commission des Réserves Naturelles et de l'Environnement, Groupement Européen des Ardennes et de l'Eifel (Belgium)
Commission Internationale pour la Protection des Régions Alpines (Switzerland)

Confédération Mondiale des Activités Subaquatiques (France)
Fauna Preservation Society (UK)
Instituto Interamericano de Ciencias Agricolas de la OEA (Costa Rica)
International Association of Game, Fish and Conservation Commissioners (USA) (US $200)
International Biological Programme (UK)
International Council for Bird Preservation (UK)
International Council of Environmental Law (Germany, Federal Republic of)
International Federation of Landscape Architects (Portugal)
International Primatological Society (USA)
International Union of Directors of Zoological Gardens (USA)
International Waterfowl Research Bureau (UK)
International Youth Federation for Environmental Studies and Conservation (Switzerland)
Organization for the Phyto-Taxonomic Investigation of the Mediterranean Area (Switzerland)
Pacific Science Association (USA)
Project Jonah (USA)
Union Ibérica de Zoos (Spain)
Union Internationale des Associations d'Alpinisme (Switzerland)
A Association of Zoo Directors of Australia and New Zealand (Australia)

APPENDIX B

Honorary Members as at 30 June 1976

Honorary Presidents:	1954	Charles-Jean Bernard (Switzerland) †
	1972	Harold J. Coolidge (USA)
Members of Honour:	1948	P. G. van Tienhoven (Netherlands) †
	1950	A. Chevalier (France) †
	1950	Sir Julian Huxley (UK) †
	1952	Hugh H. Bennett (USA) †
	1954	A. Ghigi (Italy) †
	1956	E. Laurence Palmer (USA) †
	1958	W. Szafer (Poland) †
	1958	Tsuyoshi Tamura (Japan)
	1960	Lord Hurcomb (UK) †
	1960	Victor Van Straelen (Belgium) †
	1966	Jean G. Baer (Switzerland) †
	1972	Jean-Paul Harroy (Belgium)

† Deceased

APPENDIX C

Executive Board as at 30 June 1976

President:	Professor D. J. Kuenen, Netherlands
Vice-Presidents:	Professor A. G. Bannikov, USSR
	Mr. Eskandar Firouz, Iran
	Dr. D. F. McMichael, Australia
	Dr. Lee M. Talbot, USA
	Dr. David P. S. Wasawo, Kenya
Members:	Professor P. Aguesse, France
	Dr. E. O. A. Asibey, Ghana
	Mr. Robert E. Boote, UK
	Dr. José Candido de Melo Carvalho, Brazil
	Mr. William G. Conway, USA
	Dr. Marc J. Dourojeanni Ricordi, Peru
	Dr. Martin H. Edwards, Canada
	Mr. Y. Fukushima, Japan
	Professor Pierre Goeldlin, Switzerland
	Dr. A. Inozemtsev, USSR
	Professor M. Kassas, Egypt
	Dr. Ashok Khosla, India
	Ing. E. Mondolfi, Venezuela
	Dr. Muema Ngoy Toka, Zaire
	Lic. Andrés Rozental, Mexico
	Professor Otto Soemarwoto, Indonesia
	Lic. G. Stutzin, Chile

Representatives of International Organizations

Council of Europe—Mr. Jean-Pierre Ribaut
Food and Agriculture Organization—Dr. H. J. Steinlin
International Association on Water Pollution Research—Professor O. Jaag
International Council for Bird Preservation—Miss Phyllis Barclay-Smith
International Council of Scientific Unions—Mr. F. W. G. Baker
International Secretariat for Volunteer Services—No standing representative appointed
International Social Science Council—No standing representative appointed
International Society for the Protection of Animals—Mr. Trevor Scott
International Youth Federation—Mr. Lutz Katzschner
Organization of African Unity—The Head, Educational Scientific, Cultural and Health Department, OAU General Secretariat
Organization of American States—Mr. Kirk P. Rodgers
UNESCO—Dr. M. Batisse
United Nations Environment Programme—Dr. Kai Curry-Lindahl
UNIDO—No standing representative appointed
WHO—Mr. R. Pavanello
WMO—Mr. V. Krishnamurthy
WWF—Dr. Lukas Hoffmann, Mr. Charles de Haes, Dr. Fritz Vollmar

APPENDIX D

Membership of Commissions as at 31 December 1975

Membership of all commissions was terminated at the 12th General Assembly, Zaire, September 1975. However commission members were requested to remain until the new membership was determined. Nominations for membership were presented to the 58th Session of the Executive Board in May 1976. Persons on the lists approved by the Executive Board have been invited to serve.

Commission on Ecology

Chairman: Professor J. D. Ovington, Australia

Vice-Chairman: Dr. Arturo Gómez-Pompa, Mexico

Members:
Professor P. Aguesse, France
Professor W. B. Banage, Uganda
Dr. A. B. Costin, Australia
Professor J. B. Cragg, Canada
Dr. José C. de Melo Carvalho, Brazil
Professor W. A. Fuller, Canada
Professor Olov Hedberg, Sweden
Dr. L. Hoffmann, Switzerland
Dr. Dale W. Jenkins, USA
Professor Tatuo Kira, Japan
Dr. H. F. Lamprey, UK
Dr. Robert M. Linn, USA
Dr. R. H. Lowe-McConnell, UK
Professor Hans Luther, Finland
Dr. Ernesto Medina, Venezuela
Professor R. Misra, India
Dr. M. Numata, Japan
Professor K. F. O'Connor, New Zealand
Professor George A. Petrides, USA
Professor Nicholas Polunin, UK-Switzerland
Dr. P. W. Richards, UK
Dr. Bernard Salvat, France
Professor Harald Sioli, Federal Republic of Germany
Professor F. E. Wielgolaski, Norway

Consultants:
Professor G. Hempel, Federal Republic of Germany
Professor Kh. P. Mirimanian, Armenian SSR
Professor G. Carleton Ray, USA

Commission on Education

Chairman: Dr. L. K. Shaposhnikov, USSR

Vice-Chairmen:
Dr. M. Makagiansar, Indonesia
Mr. Lars-Erik Esping, Sweden

Members:
Mr. James L. Aldrich, USA
Dr. Dieter Burckhardt, Switzerland
Dr. J.-P. Doets, Netherlands
Dr. W. Erz, Federal Republic of Germany
Dr. Vladimir M. Galushin, USSR
Professor V. Giacomini, Italy
Ing. Ricardo Gondelles-A., Venezuela
Ing. J. Goudswaard, Netherlands
Professor M. Hyder, Kenya
Dr. Hiroharu Indoh, Japan
Mr. E. J. Kesteloot, Belgium
Dr. Ricardo Luti, Argentina
Dr. Michel Maldague, Canada
Dr. Richard G. Miller, USA
Professor S. C. Pandeya, India
Professor Paul B. Park, Canada
Dr. T. M. Szczesny, Poland
Professor I. D. Zverev, USSR

Consultants:
Professor A. Eichler, Venezuela
Professor Denys Morgan, Zambia
Professor V. A. Popov, USSR
Professor N. Söyrinki, Finland

Commission on Environmental Planning

Chairman: Professor D. Ogrin, Yugoslavia

Vice-Chairmen:
Mr. R. J. Benthem, Netherlands
Mr. V. C. Robertson, UK

Members:
Mr. E. N. Akah, Nigeria
Mr. G. L. Anagnostopoulos, Greece
Dr. Diego Arria, Venezuela
Mr. Fernando M. Chacel, Brazil
Mr. Gaston Damican, Belgium
Mr. René Devred, Belgium
Dr. R. G. Downes, Australia
Professor Brian Hackett, UK
Professor W. Douglas Harper, Canada
Professor V. A. Kovda, USSR
Professor W. Manshard, Federal Republic of Germany
Dr. M. Makagiansar, Indonesia
Mr. John P. Milton, USA
Professor Gerhard Olschowy, Federal Republic of Germany
Professor Peter H. Pearse, Canada
Mr. Norberto Sanchez-Mejorada, Mexico
Professor Ralph O. Slatyer, Australia
Professor V. Vanicek, Czechoslovakia
Dr. C. K. Varshney, India

Consultants:
Dame Sylvia Crowe, DBE, UK
Professor D. R. Denman, UK
Mr. Dewar W. Goode, Australia
Mr. Gert Kragh, Federal Republic of Germany
Mrs. Joyce Lyndon, USA
Dr. Joseph A. Tosi, Jr., Costa Rica

Commission on Environmental Policy, Law and Administration

Chairman: Professor Lynton K. Caldwell, USA

Vice-Chairmen:
Mr. B. N. Bogdanov, USSR
Mr. W. E. Burhenne, Federal Republic of Germany

Members:
Dr. A. O. Adede, Kenya
Mr. Christian de Laet, Canada
Professor Richard N. Gardner, USA
Sir Robert Jackson, UK
Dr. O. Kolbasov, USSR
Professor Jaro Mayda, USA
Mr. Robert D. Munro, Canada
Professor Eckard Rehbinder, Federal Republic of Germany
Professor Kauko Sipponen, Finland
Professor A. R. Thompson, Canada
Mr. A. E. G. Trollip, South Africa
Professor Albert E. Utton, USA

Consultants:
Professor Waclaw Brzezinski, Poland
Professor Michel Despax, France
Mr. Cyril de Klemm, France
Judge Nagendra Singh, India
Mr. Digvijay Sinh, India
Mr. Charles Vander Elst, Belgium
Mrs. A. N. Wilson, USA

Commission on National Parks and Protected Areas

Chairman: Mr. Theodor R. Swem, USA

Vice-Chairmen:
Dr. Marc J. Dourojeanni Ricordi, Peru
Mr. P. H. C. Lucas, New Zealand
Dr. P. M. Olindo, Kenya

Members:
Dr. E. O. A. Asibey, Ghana
Mr. Zekai Bayer, Turkey
Ing. Mario A. Boza, Costa Rica
Dr. Kai Curry-Lindahl, Sweden
Professor Jean-Paul Harroy, Belgium
Mr. Hanno Henke, Federal Republic of Germany
Dr. V. V. Krinitskii, USSR
Eng. Agr. Alceo Magnanini, Brazil
Dr. D. F. McMichael, Australia
Professor Peitsa Mikola, Finland
Dr. Kenton R. Miller, USA
Professor Subhi Qasem, Jordan
Mr. Tetsumaro Senge, Japan

Consultants:
Mr. R. Knobel, South Africa
Mr. E. M. Nicholson, UK
Mr. Fred M. Packard, USA
Mr. M. van der Goes van Naters, Netherlands

Survival Service Commission

Chairman: Sir Peter Scott, UK

Vice-Chairmen:
Professor Jean Dorst, France
Mr. M. K. Ranjitsinh, India (Himalayan Group)

Members:
Professor A. G. Bannikov, USSR (Wild Horses)
Lt. Col. C. L. Boyle, UK (Consultant)
Professor Archie Carr, USA (Marine Turtles)
Mr. P. Conder, UK (Birds of Prey)
Mr. Harold J. Coolidge, USA (Consultant)
Dr. I. McT. Cowan, Canada (Deer)
Dr. Kai Curry-Lindahl, Sweden (Consultant)
Mr. M. C. Downes, Papua New Guinea (Birds of Paradise)
Mr. R. S. R. Fitter, UK (Alert Group)
Major I. R. Grimwood, UK (Consultant)
Dr. Barbara Harrisson, UK
Professor T. Harrisson, UK (Alert Group)
Professor Wolf Herre, Federal Republic of Germany (Vicuna)
Professor J. Heslop-Harrison, UK (Threatened Plants)
Dr. Sidney J. Holt, UK
Mr. René E. Honegger, Switzerland (Reptiles and Amphibians)
Mr. Peter F. Hunt, UK (Orchids)
Dr. M. P. Kahl, USA (Flamingoes)
Mr. Karl W. Kenyon, USA (Seals)
Dr. F. Wayne King, USA (Crocodiles)
Dr. Hans Kummer, Switzerland (Consultant)
Dr. Fred Kurt, Switzerland (Sumatran Rhino)
Dr. Anne LaBastille, USA (Consultant)
Professor Paul Leyhausen, Federal Republic of Germany (Cats)
Mr. Grenville Lucas, UK (Threatened Plants)
Dr. Robert R. Miller, USA (Freshwater Fish)
Professor Masaharu Nishiwaki, Japan (Whales)
Mr. John Perry, USA (Alert Group)
Dr. J. J. Petter, France (Madagascar)
Dr. Pierre Pfeffer, France (Kouprey)
Professor Douglas H. Pimlott, Canada (Wolves)
Mr. T. J. Roberts, Pakistan (Bustards)
Mr. H. B. Rycroft, South Africa (Consultant)
Dr. George B. Schaller, USA (Consultant)
Dr. John S. Tener, Canada (Polar Bears)
Dr. R. W. Thorington, Jr., USA (Primates)
Col. Jack Vincent, South Africa (Threatened Birds)
Professor W. H. Wagner, Jr., USA (Pteridophyta)
Dr. Lawrence Walkinshaw, USA (Cranes)
Mr. Philip Wayre, UK (Pheasants)

Corresponding Members:
Mr. J. B. Alvarez, Jr., Philippines
Dr. E. O. A. Asibey, Ghana
Col. Hla Aung, Burma
Professor Eustorgio Mendez, Panama
Professor R. Paulian, France
Mr. Qassim Bin Hamad Al-Thani, Qatar
Mr. P. D. Stracey, India (Ethiopia)
Mr. Walter Van den Bergh, Belgium
Dr. J. Verschuren, Belgium
Professor Pyong-Oh Won, Korea

Representatives:
Conseil International de la Chasse •
Council of Europe—Mr. Jean-Pierre Ribaut
Food and Agriculture Organization—Dr. H. J. Steinlin
Fauna Preservation Society—Mrs. A. M. S. Fitter
Frankfurt Zoological Society—Professor B. Grzimek
International Council on Bird Preservation—Miss Phyllis Barclay-Smith
International Society for the Protection of Animals—Mr. Colin Platt
International Union of Directors of Zoological Gardens •
Zoological Society of London—Mrs. Nicole Duplaix-Hall
Netherlands International Commission for Nature Protection— Dr. J. H. Westermann
New York Zoological Society—Mr. William G. Conway
Smithsonian Institution—Mr. Warren B. King
UNESCO •
US Fish and Wildlife Service, US Department of the Interior—Mr. Keith Schreiner
World Wildlife Fund—Dr. Hartmut Jungius

• No standing representative appointed

APPENDIX E

Membership of Committees, Working Groups, and Task Forces as at 31 December 1975

IUCN Representative at United Nations

Representative: Professor Richard N. Gardner, USA
Assistant: Mr. Robert J. Gruszka, USA

Committees

Committee on the Improvement of Cultural Landscapes (Environmental Planning)

Chairman: Professor V. Vanicek, Czechoslovakia
Vice-Chairman: Dr. J. Braun, Poland
Co-ordinator: Mg. J. Wiltowski, Poland
Members:
Professor A. Banu, Rumania
Professor L. Bauer, German Democratic Republic
Dr. J. Bogdanowski, Poland
Dr. D. Colic, Yugoslavia
Dr. Rado Dezsö, Hungary
Dr. J. Drdos, Czechoslovakia
Professor E. Hadac, Czechoslovakia
Professor V. Ionescu-Sisesti, Rumania
Dr. Hristo Kotschev, Bulgaria
Professor M. Mőcsényi, Hungary

Ing. Victor Noschtev, Bulgaria
Ing. Z. Radovanovic, Yugoslavia
Dr. S. Stajic, Yugoslavia
Dr. G. Schnurrbusch, German Democratic Republic
Dr. W. Tille, German Democratic Republic
Professor M. Twarowski, Poland
Professor K. Zabierowski, Poland

Executive Officer: Mr. Alfred Hoffmann, Switzerland

North-West Europe Committee (Education Commission)

Chairman: Dr. J.-P. Doets, Netherlands
Vice-Chairman: Dr. Frede Lauritzen, Denmark
Secretary: Miss Carol Johnson, UK
Project Officer: Mrs. Anne von Hofsten, Sweden
Members: Mr. Don Aldridge, UK
Dr. Wolfgang Erz, Federal Republic of Germany
Ing. J. Goudswaard, Netherlands
Professor Ulf Hafsten, Norway
Professor Jan Hublé, Belgium
Mr. H. J. Karlsson, Sweden
Mr. E. J. Kesteloot, Belgium
Mr. A. W. Martinsen, Norway
Mr. Philip H. Oswald, UK
Mr. Stanley Skillen HMI, UK
Professor N. Söyrinki, Finland
Mr. Harry Wals, Netherlands

East-Europe Committee (Education Commission)

Chairman: Dr. T. M. Szczesny, Poland
Vice-Chairman: Professor M. A. Voinstvenskij, Ukrainian SSR
Secretary: Dr. Jadwiga Gawtowska, Poland
Members: Professor L. Bauer, German Democratic Republic
Dr. Nicolas Boev, Bulgaria
Dr. D. Colic, Yugoslavia
Ing. Jan Dziedzic, Poland
Ing. Milan Hirs, Czechoslovakia
Mr. Todor Kirov, Bulgaria
Dr. György Kontra, Hungary
Professor Kh. P. Mirimanian, Armenian SSR
Professor Stefania Neder, Rumania
Professor Valeriu Puscariu, Rumania
Dr. Zoltan Rakonczay, Hungary
Mr. Petr Rodopski, Bulgaria
Dr. S. Stajic, Yugoslavia
Dr. Enikö Szalay-Marzso, Hungary
Dr. N. Toniuc, Rumania
Ing. M. K. Toshkov, Bulgaria
Dr. A. Vins, Czechoslovakia
Dr. J. Z. Vulterin, Czechoslovakia
Dr. H. Weinitschke, German Democratic Republic

Nimba Research Committee

Chairman: Dr. Kai Curry-Lindahl, UNEP
Members: Professor Maxime Lamotte, France
Professor Théodore Monod, France

Islands Working Group

Mr. Harold J. Coolidge, USA
Dr. Raymond F. Dasmann, IUCN
Sir Hugh F. I. Elliott, Bt., IUCN
Dr. Christian Jouanin, France
Mr. E. M. Nicholson, UK
Dr. Lee M. Talbot, USA

Selection Panel for the UN List of National Parks and Equivalent Reserves

Chairman: Mr. John I. Nicol, Canada
Members: Dr. Kai Curry-Lindahl, UNEP
Dr. Raymond F. Dasmann, IUCN
Professor Jean-Paul Harroy, Belgium
Mr. P. H. C. Lucas, New Zealand
Dr. Kenton R. Miller, USA

Working Group on Conservation in Indonesia

Dr. Fred Kurt, Switzerland
Professor R. Schenkel, Switzerland
Professor Otto Soemarwoto, Indonesia
Dr. J. H. Westermann, Netherlands

Working Group on Conservation in Greece

Chairman: Dr. L. Hoffmann, Switzerland
Members: Mr. Byron Antipas, Greece
Dr. H.-J. Böhr, Federal Republic of Germany
Mr. E. Carp, UK
Professor. A. Kanellis, Greece
Dr. Ing. G. Karantounias, Greece
Mr. G. Müller, Federal Republic of Germany
Mr. Fergus O'Gorman, Ireland
Mr. J.-F. Terrasse, France

Wetlands Working Group

FAO—no standing representative appointed
IBP **
Miss Gina Douglas, Scientific Co-ordinator, IBP/CT
Mr. E. M. Nicholson, IBP/CT Convener
Dr. T. Pritchard, Convener of Project TELMA
Dr. J. Rzóska, Scientific Co-ordinator, IBP/PF
Dr. E. B. Worthington, Scientific Director, IBP
ICBP
Miss Phyllis Barclay-Smith, Secretary (UK) ICBP
Professor M. F. Mörzer Bruyns
IUCN
Mr. Frank G. Nicholls, Deputy Director General, IUCN
Sir Hugh F. I. Elliott, Bt., IUCN
IWRB
Dr. L. Hoffmann, Co-ordinator, IWRB Mediterranean Branch
Professor G. V. T. Matthews, Director, IWRB
SIL
Professor Hans Luther, SIL National Representative for Finland
Dr. E. B. Worthington
UNESCO—no standing representative appointed

** The Special Committee for the International Biological Programme ceased to exist on 30 June 1974. These individuals continue to serve on the Wetlands Working Group.

Task Forces and Working Groups

Jaguar and Ocelot

Dr. Carl B. Koford, USA

Leopard and Cheetah

Dr. Norman Myers, Kenya

Sirenia

Dr. G. C. L. Bertram, UK

Small Cetacea

Dr. E. D. Mitchell, Canada

Survival Service Commission, Specialist Groups

Orchid Group

Chairman: Mr. Peter F. Hunt, UK
Members: Mr. A. W. Dockrill, Australia
Mr. G. C. K. Dunsterville, Venezuela
Dr. A. Lawalree, Belgium
Dr. T. Smitinand, Thailand
Mr. N. Wisniewski, German Democratic Republic

Freshwater Fish Group

Chairman: Dr. Robert R. Miller, USA

Members:
Dr. E. R. Alfred, Malaysia
Professor C. L. Hubbs, USA
Professor C. Kosswig, Turkey
Dr. A. G. K. Menon, India
Professor Th. Monod, France
Dr. Morizumi Nakamura, Japan
Professor C. Suvatti, Thailand
Professor A. N. Svetovidov, USSR
Dr. E. Trewavas, UK
Dr. Tyson Roberts, USA
Mr. Alwyne C. Wheeler, UK

Reptile/Amphibian Group

Co-ordinator: Mr. René E. Honegger, Switzerland

Members:
Dr. E. R. Alfred, Malaysia
Dr. Arden H. Brame, Jr., USA/S. America
Dr. Donald G. Broadley, Rhodesia
Dr. Silvio Bruno, Italy—Mediterranean
Dr. R. Bruce Bury, USA
Dr. H. Robert Bustard, Australia
Mr. J. C. Daniel, India
Dr. F. Wayne King, USA
Mr. J. D. Romer, MBE, Hong Kong
Mr. Jaime D. Villa, Nicaragua

Crocodile Group

Chairman: Dr. F. Wayne King, USA

Members:
Mr. R. I. G. Attwell, Rhodesia
Dr. A. d'A. Bellairs, UK
Dr. H. Robert Bustard, Australia
Dr. Howard W. Campbell, USA
Dr. Robert H. Chabreck, USA
Dr. Hugh B. Cott, UK
Mr. J. S. Dobbs, USA
Mr. M. C. Downes, Papua New Guinea
Mr. René E. Honegger, Switzerland
Professor F. Medem, Colombia
Mr. J. H. Powell, Jr., USA
Mr. T. Pooley, Zululand, South Africa
Mr. Luis S. Varona, Cuba
Mr. U. Yangprapakorn, Thailand

Marine Turtle Group

Co-Chairmen:
Professor Archie Carr, USA
Professor T. Harrisson, UK

Members:
Dr. Peter R. Bacon, Trinidad and Tobago
Professor L. D. Brongersma, Netherlands
Dr. H. Robert Bustard, Australia
Dr. P. E. P. Deraniyagala, Sri Lanka
Mrs. Mary-Margaret Goodwin, USA
Professor John R. Hendrickson, USA
Dr. Harold F. Hirth, USA
Mr. George R. Hughes, South Africa
Dr. R. Kaufmann, Colombia
Mr. B. J. Lusty, UK
Biol. René Marquez, Mexico
Dr. P. C. H. Pritchard, USA
Dr. Joop P. Schultz, Surinam
Mr. G. S. de Silva, Malaysia
Mr. I. S. Suwelo, Indonesia
Mr. Tho Yow Pong, Malaysia
Dr. I. Uchida, Japan

Birds

IUCN/SSC looks to the International Council for Bird Preservation with regard to conservation action relating to birds. The co-ordinators of ICBP World Working Groups are members of SSC and these, together with the ICBP representative, assure essential liaison. Working Groups are as follows: Bustards, Birds of Prey, Cranes, Flamingoes, Pheasants, Birds of Paradise, and Bower Birds.

Cat Group (in formation)

Chairman: Professor Paul Leyhausen, Federal Republic of Germany

Secretary: Dr. Paul Joslin, UK

Deer Group

Chairman: Dr. I. McT. Cowan, Canada

Members:
Dr. V. Geist, Canada
Dr. Fred Kurt, Switzerland
Dr. G. Petrides, USA
Mr. M. K. Ranjitsinh, India
Mr. Arjan Singh, India
Dr. R. Taber, USA
Mr. K. Whitehead, UK

Primate Group

Chairman: Dr. R. W. Thorington, USA

Members:
Dr. J. S. Gartlan, USA
Dr. K. Hobbs, UK
Dr. J. Itani, Japan
Dr. Hans Kummer, Switzerland
Dr. G. Kurup, India
Dr. J. MacKinnon, UK
Lord Medway, UK
Dr. J. J. Petter, France
Dr. T. Struhsaker, USA
Mr. J. Wolfheim, USA

Polar Bear Group

Chairman: Mr. Thor Larsen, Norway

Convener: Dr. John S. Tener, Canada

Members:
Mr. James Brooks, USA
Mr. George Kolenosky, Canada
Mr. Jack W. Lentfer, USA
Mr. Magnar Norderhaug, Norway
Dr. Savva M. Uspensky, USSR
Dr. Christian Vibe, Denmark
Mr. Eigil Reimers, Norway

Rhino Group (in formation)

Seal Group

Acting Chairman: Dr. D. E. Sergeant, Canada

Members:
Dr. Anelio Aguayo L., Chile
Mr. W. N. Bonner, UK
Dr. A. W. Erickson, USA
Mr. Karl W. Kenyon, USA
Dr. Judith E. King, Australia
Dr. R. M. Laws, UK
Dr. A. W. Mansfield, Canada
Professor Masaharu Nishiwaki, Japan
Dr. Torger Øritsland, Norway
Dr. Keith Ronald, Canada
Dr. Raul Vaz Ferreira, Uruguay
Mr. R. M. Warneke, Australia

Vicuña Group

Chairman: Professor Wolf Herre, Federal Republic of Germany

Secretary: Dr. Hartmut Jungius, Switzerland

Members:
Ing. Percy Baptista L., Bolivia
Ing. Flavio Bazan, USA
Dr. Armando G. Cardozo, Ecuador
Dr. Marc J. Dourojeanni Ricordi, Peru
Mr. William L. Franklin, USA
Dr. Rudolf Hofmann, Peru
Ing. Carlos Ponce del Prado, Peru
Sr. Jürgen Rottmann S., Chile
Mr. Christian R. Schmidt, Switzerland

Wild Horse Group

Chairman: Professor A. G. Bannikov, USSR

Members: Miss D. Machin Goodall, UK

Professor D. Tsevegmid, Mongolia
Dr. Zdenek Veselovsky, Czechoslovakia
Dr. J. Volf, Czechoslovakia

Whale Group

Chairman: Professor Masaharu Nishiwaki, Japan

Members: Dr. Anelio Aguayo L., Chile
Mr. Sidney Brown, UK
Professor D. G. Chapman, USA
Professor B. Dawbin, Australia
Dr. R. Gambell, UK
Dr. Sidney J. Holt, Malta
Dr. A. Jonsgaard, Norway
Dr. S. Ohsumi, Japan
Dr. J. F. Perrin, USA
Dr. Ricardo Praderi, Uruguay
Mr. Dale W. Rice, USA
Dr. David E. Sergeant, Canada
Dr. Peter J. H. van Bree, Netherlands
Dr. Alexey V. Yablokov, USSR

Wolf Group

Chairman: Professor Douglas H. Pimlott, Canada

Co-Chairman: Professor D. I. Bibikov, USSR

Members: Dr. Nicolas Boev, Bulgaria
Dr. A. Filipascu, Rumania
Professor B. Haglund, Sweden
Dr. L. David Mech, USA
Mr. Allan Murray, Canada
Dr. Svein Myrberget, Norway
Professor J. Ondrias, Greece
Mrs. Jelena Popovic, Yugoslavia
Dr. E. Pullianen, Finland
Mr. R. A. Rausch, USA
Professor R. Schenkel, Switzerland
Dr. Piotr Suminski, Poland
Dr. Franco Tassi, Italy
Dr. José A. Valverde, Spain
Dr. B. Villa Ramirez, Mexico

Himalaya Group

Chairman: Mr. M. K. Ranjitsinh, India

Members: Mr. N. D. Bachketi, India
Dr. Robert L. Fleming, Jr., Nepal
Mr. K. L. Mehta, India
Mr. T. J. Roberts, Pakistan
Mr. R. B. Srivastava, India
Mr. R. Wani, India

APPENDIX F

IUCN Secretariat as of 30 June 1976

Acting Director General: Dr. Duncan Poore
Senior Ecologist: Dr. Raymond F. Dasmann
Legal Officer: Dr. Françoise Burhenne-Guilmin
Translator: Miss Dounia Bendisari

Planning and Research
Acting Head: Dr. Colin W. Holloway

Operations
Head: Mr. Anthony J. Mence
Programme Officer: Dr. Pierre Hunkeler
Programme Officer, Africa: Dr. Pierre Hunkeler
Programme Officer, Asia and Oceania: Dr. Wee-Lek Chew
Programme Officer, Latin America: under recruitment
Programme Officer, Special Programmes: Mr. Alfred Hoffmann

Administration and Finance
Acting Head: Mr. Alan J. Pike
Finance Officer: Mr. Ernst Schneider
Assistant to Finance Officer: Miss Annette Herforth
Special Assistant, Membership: Miss Estelle F. Buckley
Administrative Aide, Personnel: Mr. Herbert Girardet

Publications and Public Awareness
Head: Mr. Robert Allen
Scientific Editor: Sir Hugh F. I. Elliott Bt.
Publications Officer: Mrs. Sue G. Samson
Librarian: Mr. Arnold Koenen

Endangered Species Convention
Executive Secretary: Mr. Jacques Berney

Commission Liaison
Commission on Ecology: Dr. Raymond F. Dasmann, Dr. Colin W. Holloway
Commission on Education: Mr. Alfred Hoffmann
Commission on Environmental Planning: Mr. Alfred Hoffmann
Commission on Environmental Policy: Law and Administration: Mr. Alfred Hoffmann
Commission on National Parks and Protected Areas: Dr. Raymond F. Dasmann, Dr. Colin W. Holloway
Survival Service Commission: Mr. Anthony J. Mence, Dr. Pierre Hunkeler
Secretaries: Miss Corinna Cobbold
Miss Françoise Dagond
Miss Carole Dickson
Miss Marlene Foley
Miss Fiona Hanson
Miss Madeleine Heyman
Mrs. Eve Lugstenmann
Mrs. Sue Rallo
Miss Margaret Smith
Receptionist: Mrs. Geneviève Python

APPENDIX G

IUCN Publications 1 January 1975—31 May 1976

IUCN Bulletin

Volume 6, 12 issues, January-December 1975

Supplements to Bulletin:

February Recommendations of the Central American Meeting on Management of Natural and Cultural Resources, San José, Costa Rica, 9-14 December 1974.

March Index to Bulletin Volume 5 (1974)

April Recommendations South Pacific Conference on National Parks and Reserves, Wellington, New Zealand, 19-27 February 1975.

May Recommendations Regional Meeting on Marine Parks and Reserves in the Northern Indian Ocean including the Red Sea and the Persian Gulf, Tehran, Iran, 6-10 March 1975.

July Recommendations International Conference on Marine Parks and Reserves, Tokyo, Japan, 12-14 May 1975.

November Recommendations and Resolutions of the 12th General Assembly of IUCN, Kinshasa, Zaire, 18 September 1975.

Volume 7, 5 issues (to date), January-May 1976

Supplements to Bulletin:

March Index to Bulletin Volume 6 (1975)

IUCN Yearbook 1974

IUCN Publications New Series

No. 31 The Use of Ecological Guidelines for Development in the American Humid Tropics, Proceedings of International Meeting held at Caracas, Venezuela 20-22 February 1974

No. 32 Proceedings of Regional Meeting on the Use of Ecological Guidelines for Development in Tropical Forest Areas of South East Asia, held at Bandung, Indonesia, 29 May-1 June 1974

No. 33 1975 UN List of National Parks and Equivalent Reserves, English/French

No. 35 Proceedings: Regional Meeting on Marine Parks and Reserves in the Northern Indian Ocean Including the Red Sea and the Persian Gulf, Tehran, Iran, 6-10 March 1975.

No. 37 Proceedings: International Conference on Marine Parks and Reserves, Tokyo, Japan, 12-14 May 1975.

IUCN Environmental Policy and Law Papers

No. 8 Private Remedies for Transfrontier Environmental Disturbances, by Stephen C. McCaffrey

No. 9 Legal Aspects of Ecological Reserve Creation and Management in Canada, by R. T. Franson

IUCN Occasional Papers

No. 11 Normas Ecológicas para el Desarrollo del Trópico Húmedo Americano, in Spanish

No. 13 I Plano d'Azione como è stato approvato dal Convengo Internazionale " L'Avvenire delle Alpi "

No. 14 Preliminary Classification of Coastal and Marine Environments, by G. Carleton Ray

No. 16 The Distribution of Protected Areas in Relation to the Needs of Biotic Community Conservation in Eastern Africa by Hugh P. Lamprey, IUCN Consultant

No. 18 A Classification of the Biogeographical Provinces of the World by Miklos D. F. Udvardy

IUCN Supplementary Papers

No. 43 Proceedings of First International Meeting on the Conservation of the Wolf in Europe, Stockholm, Sweden, 5-6 September 1973.

No. 44E Proceedings IUCN 12th General Assembly, Kinshasa, Zaire, 8-19 September 1975. Published in English and French.

IUCN Monographs

No. 3 Porpoise, Dolphin and Small Whale Fisheries of the World: Status and Problems, by Edward Mitchell

No. 4 The Cheetah *Acinonyx jubata* in Africa, by Norman Myers

No. 5 The Leopard *Panthera pardus* in Africa by Norman Myers

No. 6 Man and Nature in the Tristan da Cunha Islands by M. W. Holdgate and N. M. Wace

APPENDIX H

Accounts for 1975

The statements of income and expenditure and of assets and liabilities, duly certified by the auditors (Fiduciaire Fernand et Philippe Guex, Lausanne), are annexed together with their report. The detailed accounts and report on the special audit made by Messrs. Price Waterhouse & Co., Geneva, have not been reproduced in the Yearbook since they are almost identical to those of the official auditors. The certificate of Price Waterhouse & Co. is reproduced on page 44; copies of the accounts and their report can be provided on request.

International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources

Statement of income and expenditure—Note 1
(Expressed in Swiss francs)

	December 31	
INCOME	*1975*	*1974*
Membership fees and subscriptions	401,998	507,768
Regular subventions		
World Wildlife Fund	894,071	740,847
UNESCO	42,350	31,200
Special project grants		
UNEP—Note 7	962,520	542,673
Other—Note 6	713,015	1,002,054
Miscellaneous grants and receipts—Schedule 2	383,001	1,016,126
Publications sales	90,175	28,821
Interest	8,607	16,697
TOTAL INCOME	3,495,737	3,886,186

EXPENDITURE—Note 10		*Regular*	*Reinf.*	*Total*	*Regular*	*Reinf.*	*Total*
Salaries and related charges—Note 11							
Strategy and Planning	754,098						
Conservation Operations	634,399						
Support Services	759,677						
Environmental Law Centre	132,258						
		2,280,432	—	2,280,432	2,213,512	—	2,213,512
Consultants fees		—	540,109	540,109	—	388,147	388,147
Accommodation expenses		71,910	14,708	86,618	91,205	11,529	102,734
Office and administrative expenses		234,115	107,296	341,411	174,391	267,903	442,294
Travel		101,635	232,130	333,765	74,622	175,375	249,997
Printing costs		216,941	12,362	229,303	178,333	169,827	348,160
Meetings		113,922	116,189	230,111	14,368	196,339	210,707
Books periodicals, legal texts		10,556	9,985	20,541	18,799	14,056	32,855
Furniture and installations		—	10,090	10,090	13,111	17,802	30,913
Conservation Coin Collection—Note 9		—	41,727	41,727	—	—	—
Exchange translation adjustment		17,090	—	17,090	35,437	—	35,437
TOTAL EXPENDITURE		3,046,601	1,084,596	4,131,197	2,813,778	1,240,978	4,054,756

Excess of expenditure over income for the year			635,460	168,570
DEDUCT: Income brought to account from Life Associate Fund— Note 6		(76,645)		
Earmarked reserves for publications brought to a/c—Note 6		(236,369)	(313,014)	
			322,446	168,570
ADD: Excess of expenditure over income at beginning of year		293,116		124,546
Items relating to prior years—Note 9		308,273		
DEDUCT: Correction of prior years accounting entries—Note 3		(224,376)	377,013	
Excess of expenditure over income at end of year represented by the excess of liabilities over assets shown on the attached statement			699,459	293,116

Statement of assets and liabilities—Note 1
(expressed in Swiss francs)

	as at 31 December 1975	1974
ASSETS		
Cash (including short-term deposits S.frs. 150,000 and annually renewable deposits of S.frs. 18,200)	417,510	611,803
Debtors—Note 2	377,946	154,940
Long-term receivable (SI Les Uttins)—Note 3	228,717	—
Furniture and installations—Note 4	1	1
Shares in SA Le Manoir St.-Prex at nominal value—Note 5	80,000	80,000
TOTAL ASSETS	1,104,174	846,744
LIABILITIES		
Earmarked contributions not yet expended—Note 6	205,853	567,588
Advances from UNEP for project expenditure—Note 7	813,741	124,928
Creditors—Note 8	332,064	343,769
Long-term payable (CCC-WWF)—Note 9	350,000	—
John C. Phillips Award Fund	21,974	23,574
Capital Fund	80,001	80,001
TOTAL LIABILITIES	1,803,633	1,139,860
Excess of liabilities over assets	699,459	293,116

Vu et approuvé: Fiduciaire Fernand et Philippe Guex, 2, rue de la Paix, 1003 Lausanne, 6 May 1976.

Notes to accounts for 1975

1. **Modification of presentation of accounts**

   A modified presentation of accounts has been adopted for 1975; the amounts for 1974 have accordingly been restated in the same format to provide a proper basis for comparison.

2. **Debtors**

   Includes S.frs. 262,875 (£50,000) special contribution from the Government of Saudi Arabia in transit at the end of the year.

3. **Long-term receivable**

   Accruing asset arising from advances made to S.I. Les Uttins, the company owning IUCN headquarters, to repay loan and amortize mortgage; matures only on sale of premises. The amount of S.frs. 224,376 was in previous years incorrectly charged to expenses; adjustment made by restating the excess of expenditure over income.

4. **Furniture and installations**

   Nominal value: written to expenditure on purchase. Insured value: S.frs. 440,000.

5. **Shares in S.A. Le Manoir de St.-Prex**

   Nominal value of shares transferred to IUCN by owner; neither shares nor the property (land and buildings) can be sold or mortgaged. Insured value of property: S.frs. 1,600,000.

6. **Earmarked contributions for projects**

   Movement of such advances for 1975 were as follows:

	S.frs.
Advances at beginning of year	567,588
Deduct: Amounts to be refunded on projects completed	(49,213)
	518,375
Add: Advances received during year—Schedule 1	709,308
	1,227,683
Deduct: Amounts transferred to income to cover project expenditure during year	(713,015)
Amounts brought to account — Life Associates Fund	(76,645)
— Publications Fund	(236,369) (1,026,029)
	201,654
Add: Other transfers	4,199
Advances at end of year	205,853

   The Life Associates Fund shown above has been written back to income since it was deemed that future commitments against it would be marginal. Similarly, the Publications Fund which was part of sales receipts from publications accumulated from previous years was also written back to income.

7. **Advances from UNEP for projects**

   Movement of such advances for 1975 were as follows:

	S.frs.
Advances at beginning of year	124,928
Deduct: Amounts refunded on projects completed	(12,577)
	112,351
Add: Advances received during year	1,666,510
	1,778,861
Deduct: Amounts transferred to income to cover project expenditure during year	(962,520)
Other transfers	(2,600) (965,120)
Advances at end of year	813,741

8. **Creditors**

   Included is S.frs. 49,205, unexpended project advances to be refunded.

9. **Long-term payable (CCC-WWF)**

S.frs. 350,000 represents half of total costs incurred to 31 December 1975 for Conservation Coin Collection, a fund-raising operation undertaken jointly with WWF. It was formerly understood that WWF would advance funds to cover such costs until the receipt of income, IUCN only accounting for its share of the net proceeds on a cash basis. Because of uncertainty about the receipt of such income, WWF has written these deferred costs back to expenditure. Accordingly IUCN has accounted for its share; adjustment has been made by restating the excess of expenditure over income by the amount of S.frs. 308,273 relating to previous years. Reimbursement of these expenditures to WWF is not required in 1976.

10. **Expenditure**

Dealt with in two blocks; Regular Programme (the basic or " hard-core " elements) and Reinforcement of Regular Programme.

11. **Salaries and related charges**

The classification adopted for 1975 reflects the new organizational structure of the staff which cannot be applied retrospectively to 1974.

Schedule 1

Earmarked contributions for projects received during year

	S.frs.
Department of the Interior, Federal Republic of Germany	209,800
WWF	141,369
UNESCO	65,020
Fondation Tour du Valat	99,384
European Economic Community	68,660
Rockefeller Brothers Fund	33,696
Other	91,379
TOTAL	709,308

Schedule 2

Miscellaneous grants and receipts received during year

	S.frs.
Government of Saudi Arabia	262,875
Rockefeller Brothers Fund	50,000
Charles Engelhard Foundation	13,150
Shell Grant Committee	14,160
Others	42,816
TOTAL	383,001

Some further comments on the accounts for 1975

The following comments amplify the formal notes to the accounts for 1975.

1. **Summary of significant accounting policies**

(a) Cash basis of accounting
IUCN's accounts are kept mainly on a cash basis with the exception of miscellaneous accruals at the year end for sundry expenses (see Comment 3).

(b) Currency translations
IUCN's accounts are maintained in Swiss francs. All assets and liabilities in other currencies are translated at exchange rates ruling at 31 December 1975. Items of income and expenditure in other currencies are translated at rates prevailing at the time of the transaction.

(c) Shares in S.A. Le Manoir de St.-Prex
This is stated at nominal value (see Note 5 and Comment 5).

(d) Furniture and installations
All furniture and installations are expended at the time of purchase (see Note 4).

2. **Cash**

Currency restrictions prevent S frs. 35,837 (Indian rupees 99,398) deposited with National and Grindlays Bank, New Delhi, India, being transferred out of India.

3. **Debtors**

Although contributions are normally accounted for on a cash basis, it was felt that the special contribution from the Government of Saudi Arabia (S.frs. 262,875) (see Comment 13) promised in mid 1975, should be included in 1975 income since payment was received in early January 1976.

4. **Long-term receivable—(S.I. Les Uttins)**

S.I. Les Uttins is the company owning the IUCN headquarters building, all shares being owned by Fonds de Prévoyance en faveur du Personnel de l'Union internationale pour la conservation de la nature et de ses ressources. The amount shown represents a claim against the company that will not be collected until the property is sold (which will not occur in 1976).

The amount of S.frs. 228,717 comprises the following:

	S.frs.
(i) Loan repaid by IUCN on behalf of the owner of the building	196,661
(ii) Amortizations of the principal of a mortgage for the years up to 1974 paid by IUCN on behalf of the owner	27,715
	224,376
(iii) A similar amortization repayment for 1975	4,341
	228,717

5. **Shares in S.A. Le Manoir de St.-Prex**

This represents 80 bearer shares of S.frs. 1,000 each, fully paid, of the real estate company " S.A. Le Manoir de St.-Prex " (the owner of the property " Le Manoir " at St.-Prex), which were transferred to IUCN by deed of gift by the owner, Dr. Oscar Forel, who retains the usifruct of the shares during his lifetime.

The deed of gift provides for the following conditions:

(i) IUCN is committed not to dispose of the shares of S.A. Le Manoir de St.-Prex;

(ii) The property (land and buildings) cannot be sold or mortgaged;

(iii) IUCN has an obligation to maintain the property after the death of the owner, which involves assuming certain operating costs including the salaries of staff presently employed. If IUCN is unable to meet this obligation it shall donate the shares to another suitable organization or to the Swiss Confederation or the Canton of Vaud.

Also included in the above-mentioned donation is a claim the donor has against S.A. Le Manoir de St.-Prex, the amount of which, varying from year to year (S.frs. 147,922 at 31 December 1974) could not be ascertained at this stage. Accordingly it was decided not to record it in the books. The claim is subject to the conditions mentioned in (i), (ii) and (iii) above.

6. **Earmarked contributions not yet expended**

These comprise contributions from a variety of sources (see Note 6, Schedule 1, and Comment 12). The movement for the year is grouped under the following project headings:

Title	Balance at 1.1.75	Brought to account in 1975	Transfers in 1975	Balance at 31.12.75
	(Expressed in Swiss francs)			
Endangered species activities	151,861	(47,583)	27,808	82,086
Red Data Books	204,439	(153,658)	17,362	68,143
Other publications	133,771	(90,656)	10,100	53,215
Central American projects	8,083	(6,931)	—	1,152
Environmental law projects	20,467	(19,358)	148	1,257
Life Associates Fund	76,645	(76,645)	—	—
Other projects now completed	22,322	(22,322)	—	—
	567,588	(417,153)	55,418	205,853

The Life Associates Fund shown above has been written back to income in 1975 since it was deemed that future commitments against it would be marginal. The Fund comprised contributions received from Life Associates; in the past the direct cost of servicing them has been met from current income.

Also, earmarked reserves for publications, including Red Data Books, comprised at December 31, 1974 an amount of S.frs. 236,369 which was part of the sales receipts from publications accumulated from 1974 and previous years, as distinct from earmarked donations relating to this heading. In 1975 it was felt more appropriate to write back this amount to income since it is not earmarked.

7. Advances from UNEP for project expenditure

IUCN carries out several projects in cooperation with UNEP for which advances of funds have been received. The projects involved are set out in the Annex to these comments.

8. Conservation Coin Collection (CCC)

This fund-raising operation is a cooperative effort between IUCN and WWF. It involves the issue, over a four-year period, of commemorative legal tender coins by 24 countries, each country issuing one gold and two silver coins to the same specification and with similar face values.

The coins have been eagerly sought by collectors and considerable sums have been made available to the participating countries for conservation projects. Costs have been higher than was anticipated; protracted discussions are continuing on the allocation of costs and until these matters are resolved it is impossible to estimate income from the project.

For this reason WWF, which had advanced funds to meet the IUCN/WWF costs involved, decided to write these deferred costs back to expenditure and IUCN has accordingly taken action to reflect its share of the amounts in its accounts.

9. John C. Phillips Award Fund

This Fund relates to the John C. Phillips Award, made every three years and comprising a silver medal and a cash award of $500. Monies collected for the Award (including interest on deposits) are credited to this account and expenditure incurred in connection with the Award is debited to it. During 1975 income was S.frs. 1,045 and expenditure S.frs. 2,645.

10. Membership fees and subscriptions

These comprise:

	S.frs. 1975	S.frs. 1974
Governmental members	314,136	362,551
Non-governmental members	63,005	118,701
Affiliates and supporters	24,857	26,516
	401,998	507,768

The amounts due and paid in 1975 in respect of membership fees and subscriptions are:

	S.frs. 1975		pre-1975	
	due	paid	due	paid
Governmental members	364,114	285,412	40,843	28,724
Non-governmental members	73,530	57,857	10,973	5,148
Affiliates and supporters	27,025	24,722	135 *	135
TOTALS	464,669	367,991	51,951	34,007

* Amounts paid by supporters are in the nature of donations and are not reckoned as obligations; hence only amount paid is shown as due.

The overall situation at 31 December 1975 is:

	S.frs.
Total due	516,620
Total paid	401,998
Total outstanding *	114,622

* of which amount S.frs. 17,944 dates from pre-1975.

The higher total for 1974 reflects the subsequent fall in value of the dollar against the Swiss franc but is partly due to a successful drive in that year to obtain payment of back dues.

11. Regular subventions

IUCN is in receipt of regular subventions from World Wildlife Fund and UNESCO which are essentially in the nature of general purposes grants.

12. Special projects grants from sources other than UNEP

This covers grants received from a number of sources as set out below. The movement for 1975 is as follows:

Donor	Receipts for the year	Brought to income from previous years reserves	Transfers to reserves	Other transfers	Income for the year
		(Expressed in Swiss francs)			
Dept. of the Interior, F.R.G.	209,800	—	—	—	209,800
WWF	141,369	13,146	(45,171)	(40,983)	68,361
UNESCO	65,020	—	—	—	65,020
Fondation Tour du Valat	99,384	17,122	—	(5,671)	110,835
European Economic Community	68,660	—	—	—	68,660
Rockefeller Brothers Fund	33,696	6,931	—	(2,551)	38,076
Others	91,379	69,585	(8,693)	(8)	152,263
	709,308	106,784	(53,864)	(49,213)	713,015

Receipts for the year of S.frs. 709,308 shown above include S.frs. 209,800 received from the Department of the Interior, Federal Republic of Germany, S.frs. 21,767 from the European Economic Community and S.frs. 77,942 from others which were handled on behalf of IUCN by World Wildlife Fund, Germany, for environmental law project expenditure (development of the Environmental Law Information System, ELIS).

The above movement relating to income brought to account from previous years reserves and transfers to reserves has been included under appropriate project headings in Comment 6.

The following table reconciles the breakdowns set out in Comment 6 and the present Comment.

	S.frs.	S.frs.
Amounts brought to account during year for projects		417,153
Deduct: Transfers under the line:		
— Life Associates Fund	(76,645)	
— Publications Fund	(236,369)	(313,014)
Add: J. C. Phillips Award expenses		2,645
		106,784
Deduct: Amounts transferred to reserves in 1975	(55,418)	
Adjusted for: Transfer from UNEP projects	2,600	
J. C. Phillips Award income	(1,045)	(53,863)
		52,921
Deduct: Other transfers		49,213
		3,708 *
Equivalent to difference between: amount taken to income for year		713,015
receipts for year		709,308
		3,707 *

(* difference due to rounding off)

13. Miscellaneous grants and receipts

The amounts for 1975 are listed in Schedule 2.

The figures for 1974 included:

	S.frs.
Ford Foundation Grant	457,997
Emil Barell Stiftung Grant	500,000

14. Publications sales

The higher total for 1975 reflects sales of Proceedings of the Second World Conference on National Parks and revisions of the Red Data Book.

15. Expenditure

Regular Programme expenditure is the expenditure for the Secretariat, headquarters and related recurring activities; this provides for membership services, services to the Executive Board, Commissions and other components of the Union, and the carrying out of the basic elements of the Approved Programme for the triennium. These activities have been strengthened by the UNEP Ecosystem Conservation project.

Reinforcement of this programme covers expenditure for consultants, extra meetings carried out in collaboration with sponsors providing special funding, sponsored publications, and other additional activities of a non-recurring nature.

16. Printing costs

The Regular Programme component comprises the following:

	S.frs.
Bulletin	49,678
Yearbook	10,410
Final payments for Proceedings of Second World Conference on National Parks (special grant)	71,051
Red Data Books	26,468
Other publications and miscellaneous printing	59,334
TOTAL	216,941

17. Meetings

The Regular Programme component comprises the following:

	S.frs.
General Assembly, Zaire	
Regular expenses	78,432
Travel of selected participants (UNESCO grant)	15,780
Other meetings	19,710
TOTAL	113,922

ANNEX

Advances received from UNEP for projects expenditure for the year ended 31 December 1975 (expressed in Swiss francs)

Project No.	*Project Title*	*Advance*
303-73-005	Policy Shaping, Environmental Education and Public Awareness	13,555
503-75-03	Promotion of the Establishment of Marine Parks and Reserves in the Mediterranean	72,544
900-74-001	IRS-IUCN/ELIS Collaboration	24,955
601-73-001	Secretariat of Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora	261,213
605-74-004	Coordinated System of National Parks and Reserves in West Africa	39,831
605-75-001	Promotion of Establishment of Marine Parks and Reserves in the Northern Indian Ocean, including the Red Sea and Persian Gulf	69,472
1101-75-002	Ecological Guidelines for Use of Natural Resources in Middle East and South West Africa	37,965
1103-75-003	Promotion of Establishment of Marine Parks and Reserves throughout the World	97,665
1103-75-004	Conservation and Development Programme Strategy for Ecosystem Conservation	982,858
1104-75-001	Feasibility Study re Addax, Scimitar-horned Oryx and Associated Species	66,452
	Total advances, see Comment 7. S.frs.	1,666,510

Price Waterhouse & Co.

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To the Executive Board of the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources
Morges

We have examined the accompanying statement of assets and liabilities of the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources at December 31, 1975 and the related statement of income and expenditure for the year then ended.

In our opinion, the Union has kept proper books and the accompanying accounts which are in agreement with them, give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Union at December 31, 1975 and of its income and expenditure for the year then ended.

We recommend that the accompanying accounts be adopted.

Price Waterhouse & Co.

April 26, 1976.

Budget 1976

The Budget has been drawn up to give effect to the Programme for IUCN for the triennium approved by the 12th General Assembly (Kinshasa, 1975). It is in a form which facilitates comparison with the Accounts for 1975. An extended form of Budget has been prepared for management purposes. Explanatory notes have been provided for each table.

The Budget is based on the current structure of the Secretariat including appropriate provision for the costs of a new Director General and the additional posts called for under the UNEP Ecosystem Conservation project. The IUCN Management and Finance Committee regarded the staff numbers for which budget provision has been made as the critical minimum to carry out the Programme.

Estimates of income and expenditure (Budget) 1976
(expressed in Swiss francs)

	1976	Actual 1975
INCOME		
Membership fees and subscriptions—Note 1	660,000	389,969
Sale of publications	90,000	90,175
Interest on deposits and investments	5,000	9,652
Regular subventions		
WWF	900,000	894,071
UNESCO	42,000	42,350
Grants and related receipts		
UNEP special projects grants—Note 2	1,448,000	965,120
WWF special projects grants—Note 3	—	100,386
UNESCO contracts	23,000	65,020
Miscellaneous grants and receipts—Note 4	436,000	567,144
TOTAL	3,604,000	3,123,887
ADD Balance of amounts brought to account from project reserves—Note 5	137,000	289,437
TOTAL INCOME	3,741,000	3,413,325

EXPENDITURE		*Reg. prog.*	*Reinf.*	*Total*		*Reg. prog.*	*Reinf.*	*Total*
Personnel (inc. insurance and provident fund)—Note 6								
Strategy and Planning	646,000				754,098			
Conservation Operations	771,000				634,399			
Support Services	886,000				759,677			
Environmental Law Centre	125,000	2,408,000	—	2,408,000	132,258	2,280,432	—	2,280,432
Consultants		—	406,000	406,000		—	372,486	372,486
Accommodation—Note 7		100,000	—	100,000		71,910	—	71,910
Office and administrative expenses		250,000	76,000	326,000		234,115	7,156	241,271
Travel		120,000	187,000	307,000		101,635	227,132	328,767
Library and Legal Texts		20,000	17,000	37,000		10,556	—	10,556
Publications		120,000	142,000	262,000		216,941	14,962	231,903
Meetings		20,000	134,000	154,000		113,922	116,189	230,111
Purchase of furniture and effects—Note 8		110,000	—	110,000		—	—	—
Devaluation of currencies and difference in exchange		—	—	—		17,086	—	17,086
TOTAL EXPENDITURE		3,148,000	962,000	4,110,000		3,046,597	737,925	3,784,522
Excess of expenditure over income for the year				369,000				371,197

10 March 1976.

Explanatory notes on estimates of income and expenditure (Budget) 1976

Note No.

Income

1. Income from membership fees is based on previous experience of the time lag between an increased fee scale being adopted and payments being made at the new rates (involving new budget sanctions, etc.). The fees were doubled at the Kinshasa General Assembly. Fees payable on the new scale would total S.frs. 1 million per annum.
2. The amounts shown are those chargeable based on the estimated expenditure figures.
3. In previous years this item covered payments on WWF projects implemented by IUCN. A new policy has been adopted whereby WWF makes direct payments for such projects.
4. Miscellaneous receipts have been estimated on the basis of past experience but the amounts are not at all firm.
5. This is the net result of transfers to and from project reserves. The 1976 figure is lower because more expenditure is being met from current income.

Expenditure

The expenditure is dealt with in two main blocks, the Regular Programme expenditure and expenditure in Reinforcement of the Regular Programme (these terms are explained in the Explanatory Notes on page 47).

6. Staff costs are based on salaries
   (i) " frozen " at 31 December 1975; and
   (ii) reduced by cuts as from 1 February 1976.
7. Provision has been made for rental of accommodation near the present headquarters to ease overcrowding and to accommodate staff for the additional posts called for under the UNEP Ecosystem Conservation project.
8. Covers the rental/purchase of equipment for processing and publication of various directories and data books under the above-mentioned UNEP project.

PROVISIONAL BUDGET 1976
S.frs. '000'

	EXPENDITURE																		INCOME								
	(1)		(2)		(3)		(4)		(5)		(6)	(7)		(8)		(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
	Planning Pers.	Oth.	Operations Pers.	Oth.	Support Pers.	Oth.	Law Centre Pers.	Oth.	Sub. totals regular Pers.	Oth.	Total pro-gramme	Reinforce-ment Pers.	Oth.	1976 sub. total Pers.	Oth.	1976 Total	Member-ship	WWF regular	Misc. grants	UNEP Eco-system	Other projects	Total avail.	To be found	1976 Total
PROGRAMME																								
A. South East Asia regional programme	93	29	110	29	125	38	9	—	337	96	433	25	25	362	121	483	35	90	30	226	—	381	102	483
B. South Pacific regional programme	72	22	86	25	98	29	9	—	265	76	341	23	65	288	141	429	25	90	30	264	—	409	20	429
C. Other regional programmes	94	29	111	31	125	36	7	—	337	96	433	77	79	414	175	589	35	155	30	313	19	552	37	589
D. Threatened species and habitat	165	50	201	56	221	71	15	—	602	177	779	—	211	602	388	990	55	245	40	176	356	872	118	990
E. Marine conservation ptrogramme	72	24	86	25	98	29	9	—	265	78	343	12	57	277	135	412	25	100	20	153	50	348	64	412
AUXILIARY ACTIVITIES																								
F. Environmental policy, law and administration	3	—	3	—	4	—	62	22	72	22	94	269	109	341	131	472	15	50	10	—	378	453	19	472
G. Environmental education and public awareness	34	8	40	8	46	29	—	—	120	45	165	—	—	120	45	165	45	80	20	—	12	157	8	165
H. Ecological guidelines and conservation concepts	33	15	39	8	43	7	5	—	120	30	150	—	10	120	40	160	15	90	10	44	—	159	1	160
I. *IUCN SERVICES*	80	20	95	30	106	70	9	—	290	120	410	—	—	290	120	410	410	—	—	—	—	410	—	410
sub. sub. TOTALS	646	197	771	212	866	309	125	22	2408	740		406	556	2814	1296									
sub. TOTALS	843		983		1175		147		3148			962		4110			660	900	190	1176	815			
TOTALS											3148					4110						3741	368	4100

10 March 1976

Explanatory Notes on Provisional Budget for 1976

I. *Introduction*

1. The side headings in the Budget accord generally with the activities in the triennial Programme approved by the 12th General Assembly (Kinshasa, 1975).
2. Expenditure is dealt with in two main blocks, the Regular Programme and Reinforcement of the Regular Programme.
3. Regular Programme expenditure is that for the Secretariat, headquarters and related recurring activities, and provides for membership services, services to the Executive Board, Commissions and other components of the Union, and the carrying out of the basic elements of the approved Programme for the triennium. The resources for this work have been strengthened by virtue of the UNEP Ecosystem Conservation project.
4. Reinforcement of the programme covers expenditure on consultants, extra meetings carried out in collaboration with sponsors providing special funding, sponsored publications and other additional activities of a non-recurring nature.

II. *Side Headings (amplification)*

Programme Activities

A. South East Asian regional programme and linked projects.

B. South Pacific regional programme and linked projects.

C. Other regional programmes and linked projects (East Africa, West Africa, Latin America).

D. Threatened species and habitat. Various projects under this heading not covered in A, B, C or E.

E. Marine conservation programme and linked projects.

Auxiliary activities

F. Environmental policy, law and administration—various projects in this field including development of Environmental Law Information System.

G. Environmental education and public awareness—various projects in this field.

H. Ecological guidelines and conservation concepts—continued development of guidelines; extension of theoretical basis for conservation action.

IUCN Services

I. Service to members; operations linked with governing bodies; high level contacts.

III. *Column Headings (amplification)*

Columns (1)-(5), (7) and (8) have been subdivided to show expenditure on (a) personnel and (b) other items.

Expenditure	*Secretariat Components*
(1) *Planning:*	*Planning Group* (at Morges) covers development of world strategy for conservation, programme planning, strategy for membership and Commission involvement, project formulation and screening (with Operations), preparation of conservation policy statements, data analysis.
(2) *Operations:*	*Operation Group* (at Morges) covers programme/project operations, negotiations with countries and agencies, supervision and support of consultants, maintaining membership and Commission links, project formulation/screening (with Planning), data collection.
(3) *Support:*	*Support Services* (at Morges) covers budget formulation (with Planning), budget/financial control, contracts, procedures, travel, communications, document reproduction, public awareness, library and documentation, editing, publication and distribution of reports, personnel, accounting, office and building services.
(4) *Law Centre:*	*Environmental Law Centre* (at Bonn) covers environmental law documentation, indexing and information system, provision of advice on conservation legislation, studies in trends in environmental law.
(5) *Sub-totals Regular Programme:*	Sub-totals of the personnel and other items from columns (1)-(4) which together make up Regular Programme expenditure.
(6) *Total Regular Programme:*	Totals of the two elements of column (5), i.e. totals for Regular Programme expenditure.
	Additional
(7) *Reinforcement:*	Consultants, Conferences and other reinforcing components.
(8) *1976 Sub-total:*	Sub-totals of the personnel and other items from columns (1)-(4) and (7).
(9) *1976 Total:*	Totals of the two elements of column (6), i.e. total expenditure.
Income	
(10) *Membership:*	Membership fees and subscriptions.
(11) WWF *Regular:*	WWF Regular subvention.
(12) *Miscellaneous:*	Miscellaneous income: various small general purpose grants, sale of publications, interest.
(13) *UNEP Ecosystems:*	UNEP Ecosystem project, income claimable against incurred expenditure.
(14) *Other projects:*	Various other UNEP, UNESCO, EEC projects for which " earmarked " funds are received.
(15) *Total available:*	Total of columns (8)-(12).
(16) *To be found:*	Amount still to be raised.
(17) *Total:*	Total income.

IV. *General Notes*

1. The expenditure and income estimates are for the year 1976 taken in isolation. (" Cash-flow " tabulations—prepared separately—take account of creditors at 31 December 1975, expenses prepaid in 1975, and the like.)
2. Regular Programme expenses are allocated between the four units of the Secretariat (columns (1)-(4)).
3. Column (7) shows expenses incurred in supplementing and complementing the Regular Programme component paid for from " earmarked " funds.
4. Expenditure in each of these columns has been partitioned according to the current elements of the approved Programme for the triennium 1976-1978. (See Side Headings A-I).
5. Staff costs (76% of Regular Programme expenses) are based on salaries (i) " frozen " at 31 December 1975 and (ii) reduced by cuts as from 1 February 1976.
6. Income from membership fees (column (10)) is based on previous experience of the time lag between an increased fee scale being adopted and payments being made at the new rates (involving new budget sanctions, etc.). The fees were doubled at the Kinshasa General Assembly—fees payable on the new scale would total 1,000,000 Swiss francs per annum.
7. WWF Regular subvention (Column (11)) is at the same rate as in 1975.
8. Miscellaneous receipts (column (12)) are estimated on the basis of past experience but the amounts are not all firm.

9. UNEP Ecosystem and other project income (columns (13) and (14)) are the amounts chargeable based on the estimated expenditure figures (columns (1)-(4) and (7)). Part of UNEP Ecosystem income meets a portion of the Regular Programme expenditure included in columns (1)-(3).

APPENDIX I

Conferences and meetings sponsored or co-sponsored by IUCN

1 January 1975-31 May 1976

1975

15 January	IUCN Team Meeting on Survey of Northern and Western European National Parks and Equivalent Reserves, Morges.
19-27 February	South Pacific Conference on National Parks and Reserves, Wellington.
6-10 March	Promotion of the Establishment of Marine Parks and Reserves in the Northern Indian Ocean including the Red Sea and Persian Gulf; Tehran.
7 March	SSC/Alert Group, Morges.
8 March	Commission on Environmental Planning, Morges.
7-9 March	Survival Service Commission, Morges
12-14 March	Pre-planning Meeting of Belgrade Workshop on Environmental Education, Morges.
22-23 March	IUCN Task Force on Organization and Structure, Morges.
27 April	Working Group on Greek Conservation, Basel, Switzerland.
1-3 May	55th Session, IUCN Executive Board, Morges.
11-12 May	International Commission on National Parks, Tokyo.
12-14 May	International Conference on Marine Parks and Reserves, Tokyo.
24-30 May	Ecological Guidelines for the Use of Natural Resources in the Middle East and South West Asia, Persepolis, Iran.
29-30 May	Ecosystem Conservation Group (UNEP/FAO/UNESCO/IUCN), Morges.
16-17 June	IUCN Energy Task Force, Morges.
22 June	SSC/Alert Group, London.
7-8 July	Ecosystem Conservation Group (UNEP/FAO/UNESCO/IUCN), Morges.
7, 11, 16, 17 September	56th and 57th Sessions of the Executive Board, N'Sele, Zaire.
6, 8, 9, 16, 17, 19 September	9th Meeting of the Commission on National Parks and Protected Areas (open meeting), Kinshasa, Zaire.
8, 10, 12, 16, 19 September	45th Meeting of the Survival Service Commission, Kinshasa.
8, 10, 19 September	35th Meeting of the Commission on Education, Kinshasa.
8, 10, 17 September	13th Technical Meeting, Conservation for Decision Makers, Kinshasa.
9 September	45th and 46th Sessions of the 12th General Assembly, Kinshasa.
11, 15, 19 September	6th Meeting of the Commission on Environmental Planning, Kinshasa.
11 September	1st Joint Meeting of the SSC and the Commission for National Parks and Protected Areas, Kinshasa.
17 September	47th Session of the 12th General Assembly, Kinshasa.
18 September	48th and 49th Sessions of the 12th General Assembly, Kinshasa.
1-3 October	International Council for Bird Preservation (ICBP), World Conference on Conservation of Birds of Prey, Vienna.
5 October	Meeting of the Greek Working Group, Basel, Switzerland

1976

22 January	Meeting of Expert Panel on the Conservation of the Addax and Scimitar-Horned Oryx in the Sahara Desert and the Sahelian Zone, Morges.
8-9 March	Ecosystem Conservation Group, (UNEP/FAO/UNESCO/IUCN) Morges.
10 May	Critical Marine Habitats Working Group, Morges.
11-12 May	36th Meeting of the Commission on Education, Morges.
11-12 May	46th Meeting of the Survival Service Commission.
12 May	Ecosystem Conservation Group meeting to ensure Coordination in the development of Marine Conservation activities, Morges.
13-15 May	58th Session of the Executive Board, Morges.
19-20 May	Informal Consultation of Intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations on the implementation of the convention concerning the protection of the world cultural and natural heritage, Morges.
27 May	7th meeting of the Commission on Environmental Planning, Morges.

APPENDIX J

Conferences and meetings at which IUCN was represented

1 January 1975-31 May 1976

1975

30 January	Meeting on Education and Zoos, WWF headquarters, Morges.
30 January	Working Committee IUDZG/IUCN/WWF, WWF headquarters, Morges.
13 February	Round Island Mauritius—Poisoning of Feral Domestic Species, WWF British National Appeal, London.

21 February	WWF Executive Council, Soestdijk Palace, The Netherlands.
24-28 February	Senior Advisers to ECE Governments on Environmental Problems, Geneva.
26 February-4 March	Regional Meeting on De-desertisation and Arid Land Ecology, Tehran.
4-6 March	National Agencies of the Council of Europe's Information Centre for Nature Conservation, Strasbourg.
5 March	Executive Council of the Charles Darwin Foundation for the Galapagos Isles, St.-Prex, Switzerland.
10-11 March	Environmental Education Consultations of UN and Non-Governmental Organizations, UNESCO headquarters, Paris.
12-14 March	Pre-Planning for Belgrade Workshop on Environmental Education, UNESCO headquarters, Paris.
17 March-10 May	Third UN Conference on the Law of the Sea, Palais des Nations, Geneva.
3-12 April	Regional Meeting for the Establishment of Cooperative Programmes of Interdisciplinary Ecological Research Training and Rangeland Management for Arid and Semi-arid Zones of Northern Africa, Sfax, Tunisia.
7-11 April	Seminar on Ecological Aspects of Economic Development Planning, Economic Commission for Europe, Rotterdam.
11-13 April	7th Session NGO Environment Liaison Board, Nairobi.
13-16 April	International Assembly of NGOs concerned with the Environment, Nairobi.
17 April-2 May	Third Session, UNEP Governing Council, Nairobi.
24-26 April	Technical Advisory Group, Tropical Rain Forest Project, Sierra Club, San Juan, Puerto Rico.
2-8 May	The Melanesian Environment: Change and Development, Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea.
8-10 May	CIPRA, Comité international pour la Protection des Régions alpines, Garmisch-Partenkirchen, Federal Republic of Germany.
13 May	World Health Assembly, Geneva.
13-15 May	Natural Resources Council of America, " Conservation of Marine Birds Symposium ", Seattle, USA.
22-23 May	Meeting of the *Ad Hoc* Group on Wetlands, European Committee for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources, Council of Europe, Strasbourg.
26-30 May	IUCN/North West Europe Committee Commission on Education, Oslo.
29-31 May	East Europe Committee on Education, Nessebar and Droujba, Bulgaria.
5-6 June	Meeting of the *Ad Hoc* Group on the Network of Biogenetic Reserves, Council of Europe, Strasbourg.
5-8 June	14th Biennial Wilderness Conference " Earthcare: Global Protection of Natural Areas ", New York.
9-11 June	ACMRR Working Party on Marine Mammals, *Ad Hoc* Group IV of the Working Party, Cambridge, UK.
9-20 June	Sixty-sixth Session of the FAO Council, Rome.
23-24 June	Meeting of the Sub-Committee on Land-Use Planning and the Management of Natural Areas, Council of Europe, Strasbourg.
23-27 June	International Whaling Commission, London, UK.
26-27 June	Sub-Committee for Conservation of Wildlife and Natural Habitats, Council of Europe, Strasbourg.
3-10 July 1975	XII International Botanical Congress, Leningrad.
4 July	WWF Executive Council, London, UK.
11-19 July	Quaker International Conference: The Mediterranean Ecology—A Cooperative International Concern, Clarens, Switzerland.
21-25 July 1975	Steering Committee, International World Environmental Education Conference, Moscow/Tbilissi, USSR
30 July-6 August	Second International Working Meeting on Teacher Training in Environmental Education and Conservation, The Drapers' Field Centre, N. Wales.
18-30 August	Pacific Science Association, 13th Pacific Science Congress, Vancouver.
29 August-4 September	UNESCO: Regional Meeting on Integrated Ecological Research and Training Activities in the Humid Tropics of West and Central Africa, Kinshasa, Zaire.
2-6 September	The Function of Living Plant Collections in Conservation and in Conservation-Oriented Research and Public Education, Kew, London.
9-10 September	Meeting of the ad hoc group—plant species, Council of Europe, Strasbourg.
22-28 September	Organization for the Phyto-Taxonomic Investigation of the Mediterranean Area, first OPTIMA meeting, Iraklion, Crete.
26 September-2 October	UNESCO: Regional Meeting on Integrated Ecological Research and Training needs in the Southern Asian Mountain Systems, Kathmandu, Nepal.
3 October	UFAW Symposium on The Human Destruction of Unwanted Animals, London.
4-14 October	MAB Regional Meeting on Project 1, Integrated Ecological Research and Training Needs in Tropical Deciduous Forest Ecosystems, Varanasi, India.
13-22 October	UNESCO: International Workshop on Environmental Education, Belgrade.
20-24 October	FAO 17th Session of the European Forestry Commission, Geneva.
20-22 October	World Wildlife Fund Conservation Committee, Morges.
21-22 October	UN Expert Group on Interaction Between Development and Environment and its Significance for

	International Economic Relations, Geneva.
27-31 October	Colloque international sur les problèmes spécifiques de la rénovation du tapis végétal de la région méditerranéenne, Council of Europe, Cagliari, Italy.
30 October-1 November	Technical Advisory Group meeting on the Tropical Rain Forest Project of the Sierra Club, Mérida, Venezuela.
3-7 November	XVI Session of the European Committee for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources, Council of Europe, Strasbourg.
10-14 November	UNEP Meeting to discuss Level I Overview, Nairobi, Kenya.
18-21 November	UNESCO 15th NGO Conference, Paris.
18-26 November	UNESCO/MAB 4th Session of the International Coordinating Council of the Programme on Man and the Biosphere, Paris.
20-21 November	ICOMOS—Meetings of the Consultative and Executive Committees, Paris.
26-28 November	Conference of Wadden Sea Experts, Schiermonnikoog, The Netherlands.
1-2 December	FAO Meeting of Government representatives, Management of Natural and Cultural Resources, Managua, Nicaragua.
1-6 December	FAO/ACMRR Working Party on Marine Mammals, Ad hoc Group IV, Monaco.

1976

12-18 January	Arab League Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organization (ALESCO), Jeddah II, Jeddah, Saudi Arabia.
12-23 January	UNEP: Intergovernmental Working Group of Experts on Natural Resources shared by two or more States, Nairobi.
19-30 January	Centre d'études industrielles (CEI) International Environmental Management Seminar, Geneva, Switzerland.
15-19 March	Ecole nationale du génie rural, Protection de la Nature et Parcs Nationaux, Paris.
17-27 March	4th Session of the African Forestry Commission and 5th Session of the AFC Working Party on Wildlife Management and National Parks, Bangui, Central African Republic.
18-19 March	Meeting of the ad hoc group—Wetlands, Council of Europe, Strasbourg.
21-25 March	Wildlife Management Institute, 41st North American Wildlife and Natural Resources Conference, Washington.
22-23 March	EEC Meeting of Experts on Bird Protection, Brussels.
23-24 March	Deuxième Conférence Ministérielle Européenne sur l'environnement du Conseil de l'Europe, Brussels.
26-29 March	ACMRR Working Party on Marine Mammals, ad hoc group I (large whales), La Jolla, California.
30 March-14 April	UNEP General Conference, Nairobi, Kenya.
1 April	EEC Meeting of Experts on Bird Protection, Brussels.
5-9 April	International Council for Bird Preservation (ICBP), European Continental Section Meeting, Radolfzell, Federal Republic of Germany.
11-24 April	USA/USSR Symposium of Biosphere Reserves, Moscow.
12-14 April	IV Inter-Parliamentary Conference on the Environment, Kingston, Jamaica.
26 April-1 May	CILSS/UNSO/FAO sur le rôle de la forêt dans le programme de reconstruction du Sahel, Dakar, Senegal.
27 April	EEC Meeting of Experts on Bird Protection, Brussels.
11-13 May	Threatened and endangered species of plants in the Americas and their significance in ecosystems today and in the future, New York.
17-19 May	UNESCO, III General Assembly of SCOPE, Paris, France.
27-30 May	International NGO Working Groups at the HABITAT Conference, Vancouver.